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First Woman Justice Named To Supreme Court of U.S.

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON — President Reagan nominated Judge Sandra D. O'Connor on Tuesday to become the first woman justice on the U.S. Supreme Court.



Sandra D. O'Connor

when she was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Arizona Senate. Later she served as a trial judge. Justice Jack D.H. Hays of the Arizona Supreme Court called her an excellent legal scholar and said, "She tends to the conservative area, but she is sound legally and could surprise a lot of people."

Another Arizona Supreme Court justice, Frank X. Gordon, said, "She's exceptionally well qualified with a tremendous background in politics." He said she has "philosophical leanings that a lot of us as well as the president would like to see" on the high court.

Mrs. O'Connor's nomination was strongly backed by Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona.

Falwell Criticizes Choice
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Rev. Jerry Falwell, the leader of Moral Majority, criticized the nomination of Mrs. O'Connor on Tuesday.

"Either the president did not have sufficient information about Judge O'Connor's background in social issues or he chose to ignore that information," he said. "Judge O'Connor's record indicates she is not an opponent of abortion ... Judge O'Connor also has been active in feminist causes and is a supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment."

A spokesman said Moral Majority spent the weekend sending telegrams of opposition to the White House. He said Rep. Henry Hyde, Republican of Illinois, the author of the amendment that prohibits use of federal funds for abortions, told Mr. Falwell that when Mr. Reagan told him of the choice Tuesday morning, he tried to talk the president out of it.

Mrs. O'Connor was No. 3 in the 1953 graduating class at Stanford University's law school. First in the class was William Rehnquist, a current Supreme Court justice. She is married to John J. O'Connor 3d, another classmate and now a Phoenix lawyer, and is the mother of three sons.

Her first job was as a deputy county attorney for San Mateo County in California. After six years in private practice, she served as an assistant attorney general in Arizona from 1965 to 1969.

On women's issues, she sponsored a state bill in 1974 to present the Equal Rights Amendment to an advisory referendum. That same year she joined eight other senators in opposing a bill that would have barred abortions at the state-supported University Hospital in Tucson unless the mother's life was in danger.

Active in Republican politics in Arizona, she was co-chairman of Richard M. Nixon's state campaign committee in 1968. She was majority leader in Arizona's state senate in 1973 and is the only woman ever to hold that job.

Her Legislative Record
There was quick opposition to her nomination from the National Right to Life Committee, the largest U.S. anti-abortion group. Mr. Reagan, however, said he is completely satisfied with her record on such issues.

Although she is considered a conservative, her legislative record shows a more moderate position.



British police, with new riot headgear, making an arrest in Liverpool on Tuesday morning.

Liverpool Violence Continues For 3d Night; 75 Are Arrested

From Agency Dispatches
LIVERPOOL — Ramping youths burned a warehouse and looted a supermarket in a third successive night of violence in Liverpool, and police said that by early Tuesday 75 persons had been arrested.

But a force of 2,000 police, many brought into the city from nearby towns, managed to prevent the sporadic clashes from turning into another night of full-scale rioting and looting.

Security forces did not use tear gas, as they did on Sunday for the first time in a riot in England. No gasoline bombs were hurled at police, who had asked filling stations to close to deny fuel to rioters.

The trouble was again confined to Toxteth, the run-down inner-city area with a high proportion of black residents that was the scene of the worst rioting ever in Britain.

Police said those involved Monday night were nearly all white. Some politicians and community leaders say poor housing and high unemployment are at the root of the trouble, although youths interviewed by the press alleged police harassment and racism.

Toxteth has black families descended from seamen who settled in the once-prosperous port during the last century.

Now, with Liverpool bearing the brunt of recession, unemployment in the city is 17 percent and in Toxteth about 40 percent. Among black youths it is estimated at as high as 60 percent.

Black parents formed peace patrols Monday night and appealed through megaphones: "Everybody go home. We don't want more trouble. For the sake of your parents ... for your own sakes, please go home."

Detachments of police took up positions before dark Monday night. Better equipped to deal with trouble than on previous nights, they had full-face visors and riot shields and some wore steel helmets.

Only one policeman was injured, compared with more than 200 the two previous nights. Home Secretary William Whitelaw toured the riot area Tuesday.

Some Britons feared a pattern was emerging of sudden, unheralded outbreaks of rioting directed against the police in run-down city areas.

At least 20 buildings were gutted by fire in Liverpool. For the first time, police used riot gas to break up the mobs of rock-throwing youths. Only in Northern Ireland had British authorities had used the so-called CS agent — a numbing sort of tear gas — to disperse rioters.

In all, more than 300 policemen and civilians were injured in two separate riots over the weekend — in Southall, a suburb of London, and in Toxteth. Fifty policemen were still hospitalized early Tuesday.

Many of the injuries were caused by rocks and gasoline bombs hurled by rioters.

About 70 of the more than 1,000 rioters in Liverpool were jailed. Extra policemen from nearby forces were ordered to stand by Monday as Liverpool officers patrolled the tense district.

The country seemed shocked by the extent and intensity of the rioting.

"We are deeply and profoundly worried," Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said.

The two outbreaks were not related, occurring hundreds of miles apart and stemming from different causes.

In Southall, a community with a heavy Asian population, mainly Indian, a group of young whites called "skinheads" came into the area Friday night for a performance by a band in a Southall pub. They roamed down the main street, broke several store windows and taunted the Asian residents.

Inside the pub, fighting broke out among the skinheads themselves, and a large crowd of Asians quickly assembled, but the police kept their distance. Asian community leaders said later that they had no choice but to take the law into their own hands to drive the outsiders from their district, and in the rioting that followed policemen were injured.

In contrast, the Liverpool rioting Saturday and Sunday nights was directed mainly against the police. The rioters, most of them blacks but including some whites, went on a rampage of destruction and looting.

"Gordon's Army" was annihilated by the regular army, which killed or wounded 450 people in the process. In the case of Liverpool, it was the police who got the worst of it.

In three days of violence in the economically distressed city, more than 200 policemen were injured. By contrast, a few dozen of the young rioters were hurt, none of them seriously. In all, more than 300 policemen and civilians were injured in the Liverpool and Toxteth rioting.

The youths, who apparently saw police as part of a hated order dooming them to poverty and boredom, attacked with garden spades, bricks, bottles, firebombs, pieces of pipe, rocks and vehicles used as battering rams. Many policemen were kicked and beaten after they had fallen. "Some will never work again," said Jim Jardine, head of the Police Federated Association. "But now it seems that can no longer prevail."

Not since 1780, when Lord George Gordon led a Protestant mob that seized central London and sacked Catholic homes and the Bank of England, has the nation seen the likes of the rioting in Toxteth.

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Poland Faces Threat of Two New Strikes

The Associated Press
WARSAW — Polish dockworkers and airline employees announced strikes Tuesday, and miners threatened to cut coal production in half, opening the way for new labor unrest just a week before a crucial Communist Party congress.

The threat of new strikes, the first in more than two months, was made two days after Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko left Warsaw after meeting with Polish Communist Party leaders.

Officials of the trade union Solidarity said talks between dockworkers and the government would be held at the behest of the Roman Catholic Church.

Solidarity officials said dockworkers in all major Polish ports, including Gdansk, where Solidarity was formed last August, planned a one-hour warning strike Wednesday morning.

Dispute Over Conditions
The dispute centers on wage demands and dockworkers' charges that the government has failed to implement an agreement to improve working conditions. Union sources said failure to reach an agreement could lead to further strikes.

A strike of any length in Poland's ports could stall vital shipments of food and other goods and further curtail exports of coal, an essential hard-currency earner, observers said.

"The Gdansk port is so neglected that one has to work as an ancient times," said a dockworker in an interview over Polish radio. "The government should take care of such hard-working groups."

Ninety-nine percent of the Solidarity employees at the Polish government airline LOT voted in favor of a four-hour warning strike Thursday in a dispute over the naming of a new airline director, a union spokesman said.

General Strike
A spokesman for the union that represents 4,500 of the airline's 6,000 employees said that if no agreement was reached, there could be a general strike July 24, after the party congress.

Polish airline flights operated normally Tuesday, but a union spokesman said Thursday's protest could ground domestic and international flights.

Airline employees were on strike alert Tuesday. They wore red-and-white armbands and displayed posters listing their grievances, a union spokesman said.

Another protest developed in the Silesian coalfields, where miners threatened to cut coal production unless food supplies were "no worse than in other places in the country," a Solidarity spokesman said.

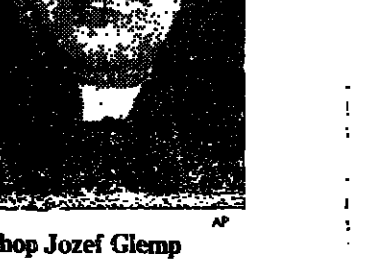
The miners complain that they have rationing cards but nothing to buy with them. They gave no firm date to begin cutting coal output, which has already been reduced by the shorter working hours won during strikes last September and the lack of spare parts for machines.

another day, and for what? Nothing but to sit down and cry. Has anyone considered that cigarettes run even shorter, that market supply is going to the dogs? We must at last consider what we've got to do not to multiply the 680 agreements, but to start finally realizing them," he said.

Meanwhile, the official news agency PAP reported that Zdzislaw Morawski had been named editor of Zycie Warszawy, the leading Warsaw daily, to replace Jerzy Wojcik, who died June 27 of a heart attack.

Soviet Concern Restated
MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet commentary on Tuesday restated concern over "the fate of Socialism" in Poland and emphasized the importance of continued Polish membership in the Soviet bloc.

"From the point of view of the fate of Socialism, the present crisis in Poland is a matter of serious concern everywhere," wrote Spartak Beglov in a commentary carried by the Novosti press agency.



Bishop Jozef Glomp

Pope Names New Primate For Poland

By John Darnton
New York Times Service
WARSAW — Bishop Jozef Glomp of Warmia, named Tuesday by Pope John Paul II as the primate of Poland, said he would continue the policies of dialogue and cooperation with both the government and the Solidarity trade union that were begun by his predecessor, the late Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

"I am convinced I must follow the road laid out by Cardinal Wyszyński," he said in an interview. "The work of the primate is not political, it's pastoral. But if we in the church are to do our duty, we must not remain above social issues."

"If the Solidarity and other social movements want to follow the truth and the light, we will give them our protection. It's in line with the proper role of the church," he said.

Bishop Glomp, 52, is a specialist in both canon and civil law. He said he believed in working closely with the Conference of Bishops. Cardinal Wyszyński, who led the church with a commanding authority for more than three decades, had a reputation as something of an autocrat.

Cardinal's Selection
Church sources said it was believed that Cardinal Wyszyński, who died of cancer on May 28, had expressed a wish for Bishop Glomp to succeed him. For 12 years, beginning in 1967, the bishop served as an aide to the primate, working out of the Warsaw office. "We are debating here for

make the proposed changes in the prison regime. Informed sources said these proposed changes in the prison regime include allowing prisoners to wear their own clothes at all times, to visit with each other during leisure hours for longer periods in larger numbers and to substitute education programs, vocational training projects, handiwork for charity and construction of additional prison facilities for traditional industrial prison work. Prisoners ending their protest also would be eligible for expanded mail and visitor privileges and restoration of some of the lost time off for good behavior, according to the sources.

Sources close to the negotiations said they thought the hunger strike would have to be ended by Wednesday to save Mr. McDonnell's life.

Hassan's Offer of Sahara Vote Appears to Be Daring Gesture

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
RABAT, Morocco — With his troops buoyed by an apparently successful defensive strategy in the contested Western Sahara, King Hassan II of Morocco has made a bold gesture to bring the prolonged struggle there to a political conclusion.

At last month's gathering of the Organization of African Unity in Nairobi, the monarch offered to hold a "controlled referendum" in the Western Sahara, where Moroccan troops have been fighting the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas since 1975.

By seemingly embracing the recommendation of an OAU committee, which had called for a cease-fire and a referendum, King Hassan prevented the Polisario's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic from being seated as a member nation. He also gained time for Morocco to consolidate its hold on the former Spanish colony.

But few well-placed Moroccan or Western diplomats here believe the king intends allowing a referendum that would challenge Morocco's long-standing claim to the phosphate-laden wasteland. Morocco annexed the northern two-thirds of the territory when colonial Spain pulled out in 1975, and took over the remainder when Mauritania, battered by Polisario attacks, renounced its claim four years later.

Sharp Disagreements
A committee of seven nations — Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Sudan — is supposed to meet by the end of next month "with the parties to

INSIDE
Haig, Again
White House officials are increasingly concerned that unabated friction between Secretary of State Haig and other administration officials is hurting U.S. diplomacy at a critical time in the evolution of U.S. foreign policy. Page 2.

Soviet Souvenirs
Though the Russians and the Chinese parted company 21 years ago, traces of the old Soviet presence continue to dot China's landscape like space junk on the moon. Page 5.

TOMORROW
Focus on Bahrain
Bahrain lacks the enormous oil wealth of some of its neighbors. But it has progressed along with the others, becoming a financial center and a leader in Gulf cooperation. A special supplement in Thursday's IHT.



A SOLAR FIRST — Steven Ptacek, left, was congratulated Tuesday by Paul MacCready after completing the first sun-powered flight across the English Channel in the Solar Challenger. Mr. MacCready designed the 175-pound aircraft, which made the 180-mile (290-kilometer) flight from Cormelles-en-Vexin, northwest of Paris, in 5 hours and 22 minutes.

Rioting May Change Role of U.K. Police

The Associated Press
LONDON — The rioting that made a smoldering wreck of Liverpool's Toxteth district may prove to be a crossroad for England's bobbies, hundreds of whom were injured in the violence.

Unlike his elaborately trained and riot-equipped counterparts in other Western countries, the English policeman is generally unused to and unprepared for the kind of mob ferocity that struck in Liverpool.

The average bobby goes into battle protected only by a reinforced version of his famous domed hat and a light shield made of plastic. He carries no sidarm.

Until the outbreaks of rioting in Liverpool's Toxteth and London's Southall district over the weekend and the violence three months ago in South London's Brixton area, most saw no need for riot equipment.

'Accepted Image'
"Most of us did not think that these kinds of things could happen in our country," explained Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"All the time, we have been anxious not to depart from the normally accepted police image," said Superintendent John Keyte, secretary of the British Superintendents Association.

Negotiations Stalled in IRA Hunger Strike

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service
LONDON — Efforts to end the hunger strike by Irish Republican Army prisoners in Northern Ireland reached a critical stage Tuesday with the prisoners and the British government at odds over who should make the first move to implement a settlement package put together by a mediating Irish church group.

With one hunger striker, Joe McDonnell, 30, close to death after refusing food for 60 days, the prisoners have insisted that a government official go to the Maze prison outside Belfast to explain and guarantee the changes that the government has promised to make in the prison regime if the hunger strike ends, according to informed sources.

Government officials said Tuesday that nothing can be done until after the prisoners end their fast. Then, they said, officials could begin to discuss and carry out the changes negotiated with the five-man mediating team of the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, a Catholic church group.

This sticking point, according to informed sources, forced the negotiators to cancel plans to make a statement at a Tuesday afternoon press conference in Belfast outlining what the government has proposed and the prisoners are reported to have accepted.

"A change of events" within the hour preceding the press conference prevented them from making their intended statement, the mediators said.

The commission's executive secretary, Hugh Logue, told reporters he could not elaborate. Sources

said the mediators discussed Monday night with government officials the prisoners' demand and the commission's recommendation that a government official go the Maze on Tuesday. The commission was then informed Tuesday of some change in what the government intended to do, according to these sources.

British sources denied Tuesday that the commission was told that a government official would go to the Maze. They said it must have been a misunderstanding because Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government was standing firm on its principle of not negotiating with the prisoners "under duress" of the hunger strike.

A source said that the primary problem was the prisoners' demand for some form of guarantee of the government's intention to

make the proposed changes in the prison regime. Informed sources said these proposed changes in the prison regime include allowing prisoners to wear their own clothes at all times, to visit with each other during leisure hours for longer periods in larger numbers and to substitute education programs, vocational training projects, handiwork for charity and construction of additional prison facilities for traditional industrial prison work. Prisoners ending their protest also would be eligible for expanded mail and visitor privileges and restoration of some of the lost time off for good behavior, according to the sources.

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Tensions Surrounding Haig Stir Concern Over Policy

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials are increasingly concerned that unabated friction between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and other high administration officials is hurting U.S. diplomacy at a critical time in the evolution of the administration's foreign policy.

While there is disagreement over what to do about the problem and even about the source of it, some officials say that Mr. Haig's role has been diminished since he was rebuked by President Reagan for allowing State Department aides to criticize the performance of Jesse J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. delegate to the United Nations. These officials say that since the Kirkpatrick incident, Richard V. Allen, the national security adviser, has been openly critical of Mr. Haig in discussions with other officials and reporters.

They say the incident has damaged the administration's efforts to speak with a single voice on foreign policy.

"The consequence is harmful to the president and to the national interest," a senior Reagan appointee outside the White House said Monday. "Diplomats in town are wondering who they should be talking to these days."

Officially, the White House is minimizing any conflict, saying that the Kirkpatrick affair has been patched over and that the administration's foreign-policy team is working smoothly. Mr. Haig and Mr. Kirkpatrick have met privately at the State Department and reportedly patched up differences over her role in UN approval of the U.S.-backed resolution condemning Israel for its bombing of an Iraqi nuclear reactor.

A review of foreign-policy progress intended to counter criticism of administration confusion was ordered Monday by the president, Mr. Haig, Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark and Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci, and it came up with a rosy evaluation.

"In virtually every nation we are in much better shape in terms of the feelings of foreign countries than we were when we took office," Edwin Meese 3d, the White House counselor, contended Monday.

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"In virtually every nation we are in much better shape in terms of the feelings of foreign countries than we were when we took office," Edwin Meese 3d, the White House counselor, contended Monday.

But these aides say that many of the problems arise from personality conflicts between Mr. Haig and others in the administration, especially with Mr. Allen and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. In some cases, these personality conflicts seem to be overlapping into policy.

"There seem to be two Al Haigs," said one official who has participated in meetings with the secretary of state. "One is the smooth-talking diplomatic machine who represents this country most capably. The other is an angry man who becomes unraveled whenever his mandate is challenged."

It is Mr. Haig's touchiness that has proved the biggest problem for those who deal with him. At one meeting, when the subject of West German troops came under discussion, Mr. Haig bristled at Mr.

White House chief of staff, insists that he, Mr. Meese and Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of staff, have not sought to damage Mr. Haig, and there is no evidence to the contrary.

The issue is larger than an in-house personality dispute within the administration, and it is more harmful to Mr. Reagan than it might be to some other presidents.

By common consent Mr. Reagan is far stronger on domestic policy than on foreign affairs, and he needs the kind of attentive briefings that David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, and others invariably provide on economic issues. Mr. Reagan is still said to have confidence in Mr. Haig but he does not get on easily with him, and he depends upon Mr. Allen and his staff for most of the day-to-day information he receives.

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RUDE AWAKENING — A young man who had slept outdoors was awakened by one of the thousands of people who converged on Pamplona, Spain, for the annual San Fermin festival this week. Local police said that nine persons were trampled or gored Tuesday — none of them seriously — in the opening of the running of the bulls through city streets.

Tanaka to Insist on Study Of U.S. Technology Sale

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Rokusuke Tanaka, Japan's minister of international trade and industry, said Tuesday he would insist that the Japanese government make a careful study before deciding whether to provide the United States with electronics and laser technology for use in weapons development.

Mr. Tanaka's statement, made during an appearance at Japan's national press club, contradicted an earlier statement by Kiichi Miyazawa, the chief cabinet secretary, who had indicated that Japan would respond favorably to the U.S. request.

The trade and industry minister ruled out a "quick response" to the request, which was made officially

Poland Gets New Primate

(Continued from Page 1)

secretariat and taking on important administrative functions. In 1979, the pope named him bishop of Warmia, a diocese in north-central Poland, and he was consecrated in that post by the primate.

"He was very close to the primate," said Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a Catholic journalist who now edits the Solidarity union's weekly newspaper. "The primate was his mentor — he raised him in his own theological philosophy."

Mr. Mazowiecki described the new leader of Poland's powerful church as "an open, deep-thinking man, proper for the position."

The new primate also has an easygoing sense of humor, in contrast to the late cardinal, who was austere and ascetic. When told several days ago by friends that he was in the running for the position, he reportedly joked, "Maybe I should have gotten married instead."

In Tuesday's action, Bishop Giamp was named archbishop of Warsaw and Gniezno. Since 1414, the bishop of Gniezno has been primate. The dioceses of Warsaw and Gniezno have been linked by a common archbishop since 1946.

It was not known if Bishop Giamp, who was expected to be elevated to cardinal shortly, would also serve as chairman of the Polish episcopate, which is composed of the country's 47 bishops. The position is important in governing church affairs, and there has been speculation that it may be separated from the primacy. The choice of the chairman will be made by the Conference of Bishops, probably in September.

The Roman Catholic Church commands tremendous respect in Poland, where an estimated 80 percent to 90 percent of the 36 million citizens are church members. Cardinal Wyszyński, who was held under house arrest for three years during the Stalinist 1950s, was a powerful figure.

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He was very close to the primate," said Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a Catholic journalist who now edits the Solidarity union's weekly newspaper. "The primate was his mentor — he raised him in his own theological philosophy."

Mr. Mazowiecki described the new leader of Poland's powerful church as "an open, deep-thinking man, proper for the position."

The new primate also has an easygoing sense of humor, in contrast to the late cardinal, who was austere and ascetic. When told several days ago by friends that he was in the running for the position, he reportedly joked, "Maybe I should have gotten married instead."

Spadolini Supports NATO Missile Plans

From Agency Dispatches

ROME — Premier Giovanni Spadolini pledged the support of his government Tuesday for plans by NATO to install a new generation of nuclear missiles in Italy and other Western European countries to counter a Soviet buildup.

Mr. Spadolini also promised that Italy's 41st postwar government would fight an uncompromising battle against urban guerrillas and the corruption of public life by secret influences.

"Our 'no' to terrorism will be absolute and inflexible," Mr. Spadolini told parliament one day after the discovery of the body of Giuseppe Taliercio, an industrialist slain by Red Brigades guerrillas who had kidnapped him in May.

The new government will face a vote of confidence in the Senate later this week, as required by the constitution, but it expects to win the vote without any trouble. The coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans holds a comfortable majority in both houses of parliament.

Presenting his new government's program in his initial speech to the Senate, Mr. Spadolini said that he favors encouraging East-West negotiations to limit theater nuclear weapons, but that the Soviet pro-

posal for a moratorium on introducing new missiles "is unacceptable in its present form."

Mr. Spadolini said that the Italian position was similar to that expressed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, who has said he wants the U.S.-made Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles as a deterrent to Soviet SS-20 rockets aimed at Western Europe.

NATO wants to deploy 572 medium-range missiles in West Europe while offering to negotiate mutual arms reduction with the Soviet Union.

Since the 1979 decision by NATO to upgrade its weaponry, Italy has kept its pledge to develop the new missiles despite opposition from the powerful Italian Communist Party.

In an 85-minute speech in the Senate, Mr. Spadolini said that his program was aimed at fighting the "economic, moral and social emergency" troubling Italy.

Among other key points, Mr. Spadolini promised to shed full light on the activities of a secret Masonic lodge without resorting to a witch-hunt. The previous government headed by Premier Arnaldo Forlani, a Christian Democrat, was forced to resign after three Cabinet ministers, as well as members of the political and military establishment, were linked to the lodge, known as P-2.

Mr. Spadolini repeated that he is seeking agreement between unions and employers to bring down the current 20-percent inflation rate as well as legislation to regulate strikes by public-service workers.

Meanwhile, industrial managers joined millions of workers all over Italy in a brief general strike to protest the killing of Mr. Taliercio, a 46-year-old chemical executive. The national stoppage lasted half an hour but was extended to two hours for those employed, like Mr. Taliercio, in the chemical sector.

Schmidt Briefed by Brandt

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Schmidt said Tuesday that former Chancellor Willy Brandt's recent talks with Soviet leaders had helped "illuminate" the scene for East-West negotiations on curbing nuclear missile deployment in Europe, the chief government spokesman said.

Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Brandt, who is chairman of the ruling Social Democratic Party, met Tuesday for the first time since the former chancellor's talks with President Leonid Brezhnev and other Kremlin leaders in Moscow last week.

5 Die in Ankara Floods

ANKARA — Five persons died in floods caused by the heaviest rainfall in 45 years in Ankara on Monday night, the state radio reported.

Iran Orders Closure of Reuters' Bureau

TEHRAN — The government of Iran on Tuesday ordered the Tehran bureau of Reuters to close and its three correspondents to leave the country within 48 hours.

The Ministry of Islamic Guidance said the order was in connection with a recent survey made by the official Iranian news agency, Pars, of Reuters' news reporting from Iran.

A ministry statement quoted by Pars on Tuesday said that the Reuters bureau was being closed for having transmitted "false news reports disregarding the notification of the ministry."

Pars quoted the ministry as saying that "in the past month alone Reuters has sent more than 10 biased and untrue news reports."

In another development, Iranian authorities have executed nine more persons, all of them members or supporters of leftist groups, Tehran radio reported Tuesday.

Conspiracy

The reports, monitored in London by the British Broadcasting Corp., said the charges had included assault, taking part in street fighting and conspiring against Iran's Islamic revolution. The sentences were carried out in several Iranian towns on Monday night and early Tuesday, it said.

The executions brought the total to about 140 since Iran's revolutionary leaders began a crackdown on political opponents just over two weeks ago. The purge followed clashes between supporters of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, then the president, and pro-government groups in Tehran and other cities.

Drink Kills 126 in India

NEW DELHI — At least 126 persons died Tuesday after consuming illegal liquor in the southern Indian city of Bangalore, the Press Trust of India reported.

English Riots May Prove Crossroad for the Bobby

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, the nation's principal police union.

So in self-defense — and in hopes of keeping the rioters away from the city center — the bobbies Sunday used CS, a particularly powerful form of tear gas.

Until then, CS, named for the British developer, Gordon and Stoughton, had only been used to flush armed terrorists and the mentally disturbed out of confined spaces.

The success of the gas in restoring a semblance of order in Toxteth led immediately to calls in the force and in Parliament for more riot gear to enable the bobby to fight force with force.

One such step was taken Monday by Home Secretary William Whitely, who announced that special helmets and fire-resistant clothes would be issued. Also, he warned, police might in future fire plastic bullets to disperse rioters — acknowledging as he spoke the "grave danger — that someone might be killed."

Use of the plastic rounds in Northern Ireland has caused deaths and serious injuries and has been a particularly controversial aspect of riot control in the violence accompanying the Maze prison hunger strike.

Other steps apparently are being contemplated. A special Home Office working group is said to be considering the purchase of water cannons. Also under consideration is deployment of armored personnel carriers, like those that patrol Belfast, to replace conventional — and vulnerable — police vehicles.

It remains to be seen whether the English will emulate the French, with their helmets, battle shields and long batons, or the Americans, with their vast array of crowd-dispersal gadgetry — aluminum rounds the size of golf balls, half-pound bags of lead shot called "stun bags," rubber balls containing liquid or frozen salt water.

European Court Closes Loophole That 'Butter Ships' Sail Through

BRUSSELS — The European Court of Justice closed a legal loophole on Tuesday that permitted grocery stores aboard ships outside the 12-mile limit to sell food at cut-rate prices.

The court, acting on a complaint brought by retail grocers in Kiel, West Germany, said the operators of so-called "butter ships" were violating European Economic Community tax laws.

The butter ships, now operating off the Netherlands and West Germany, sell butter, cheese, meat, wine and other farm goods at world prices. These are substantially lower than EEC prices, which are boosted by agriculture subsidies designed to help the 10-nation community's 8.5 million farmers.

The court said the EEC violated its own laws when it passed a regulation in 1977 permitting buyers on such ships to purchase a kilogram each of butter, cheese and meat, two liters of wine and two kilograms of other agriculture products. An EEC Commission report estimated on Tuesday that lower sales caused about \$7.2 million in losses to the EEC budget a year.

Tuesday's ruling is not binding on operators of the so-called butter ships, but it provides a basis for decisions by West German courts. Under EEC procedures, the Kiel grocers can now go to court in West Germany for an order banning the shipboard sales. Grocers in the Netherlands who object to the offshore competition can also ask Dutch courts to apply the EEC court ruling.

N.Y. Police Hold Suspect in Wave of Knife Attacks

NEW YORK — A 32-year-old man who was seized while carrying a bloodstained straight razor has been charged by the police with murdering one vagrant and menacing another.

The city's chief of detectives, James T. Sullivan, said the police believed that the man was responsible for the recent series of throat-slashing attacks that left two men dead and 13 wounded.

The suspect was identified as Charles Sears, whose last known address was a hotel in the Bowery. He was described as having a criminal record. Mr. Sullivan said: "We do not have a motive for the attacks at this time."

Mr. Sears was taken into custody at 2:50 a.m. Monday, after a night of six new attacks on innocent men, including the two murders. Several of the attacks took place in or near the same areas as the first slayings, which occurred on the night of June 27-28.

Israeli Concede Loss of Drone Over Lebanon

BEIRUT — Israel conceded Tuesday that it had lost its fourth pilotless reconnaissance aircraft since the beginning of the missile crisis with Syria. Syria said its troops shot down the drone, but the Israelis said a technical defect caused it to crash into Lebanon.

The incident was reported as the special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib, prepared to return to the Middle East from Washington later this week for his third round of talks aimed at reducing tensions between the neighboring states.

In a related development, a major hurdle facing Arab mediators searching for a solution to end the political strife in Lebanon appeared removed when Pierre Gemayel, the Christian Phalangist party leader, expressed willingness Tuesday to renounce ties with Israel, a condition demanded by Syria.

U.S. Receives Remains of 3 Bodies From Hanoi

MANILA — Three unidentified bodies said by Vietnamese authorities to be those of American servicemen missing since the Vietnam War were picked up from Hanoi on Tuesday by a U.S. Air Force plane and brought to Clark Air Base in the Philippines, a base spokesman said.

The spokesman said that a C-130 cargo plane with an 11-man military rescue team from Hawaii on board flew to the Vietnamese capital Tuesday morning and returned in the evening.

The remains, which will not be identified until tests are carried out by U.S. laboratories in Hawaii, were being transferred to a C-141 Starliner plane for a flight on Wednesday to Honolulu, the spokesman said. He said they would be given military honors at Hickam Air Base there.

Bolshoi Dancer Leaves Turkey for U.S. Asylum

ISTANBUL — Galina Chursina, a 27-year-old Bolshoi ballerina, left Tuesday heading for political asylum in the United States.

Miss Chursina had been staying at the U.S. Consulate for three days, while American and Turkish authorities discussed how and when she should leave. She left the dance troupe and went to the consulate Saturday afternoon.

"She is very scared about what might happen to her family in Moscow but still determined to go to the United States," a consulate employee said. Miss Chursina departed on a Lufthansa flight for Frankfurt.

Cypriot Leader Reaffirms Accord With Greece

LARNACA, Cyprus — President Spyros Kyprianos returned home Tuesday from a week of talks with the Greek government and said that "complete agreement" between Cyprus and Greece on the handling of the problem of the war-divided island had been reaffirmed.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Mr. Kyprianos said that future developments would depend on whether the Turkish side submits "concrete and substantive proposals on the territorial aspect of the problem" when the protracted intercommunal talks resume on Wednesday after a two-month break.

U.S. Urges New Look At EEC Afghan Plan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration called on the Soviet Union on Tuesday to reconsider its initial cool response to a West European peace plan for Afghanistan and expressed continued U.S. support for the proposal.

At the same time, the State Department announced that Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary and a principal architect of the plan, would meet July 17 in Washington with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. apparently to discuss ways of pursuing the matter.

"We regret the unfavorable initial Soviet response to a promising diplomatic initiative which could lead to an acceptable diplomatic solution in Afghanistan," said Dean Fischer, a department spokesman.

"The Soviet Union has said it was interested in a political settlement," Mr. Fischer said. "But when such an opportunity arises, as in the case of the EEC initiative, the USSR appears unwilling to negotiate seriously."

He added: "We hope the Soviet Union will reconsider its initial position and respond constructively to an initiative which could go far toward relieving the human tragedy of Afghanistan while reducing regional instability and tensions in U.S.-Soviet and East-West relations."

U.S. Support Continues

Mr. Fischer said the U.S. "continues to support the proposal and will work actively in its behalf."

Lord Carrington, acting on behalf

half of the 10 nations of the Common Market, presented the plan Monday in Moscow to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, but Soviet officials publicly brushed off the proposal as unrealistic.

The president has absolutely nothing but the fullest confidence in the secretary of state," said Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary. "There has been a real effort to have good cooperation" between the White House and the State Department, he said.

Mr. Haig and Lord Carrington will have the opportunity to pursue the matter with Mr. Gromyko when the three attend the September opening of the fall session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

The European plan calls for the five permanent members of the UN Security Council — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — to join with India, Pakistan and Iran in considering guarantees for Afghanistan's nonalignment and independence.

Under the plan, the composition of the government of a neutral Afghanistan would be dealt with in a meeting of "representatives of the Afghan people."

Carrington Reports on Visit

LONDON (AP) — Despite an initial negative Soviet reaction to the British-originated plan, Britain feels the proposal is still alive and open to possible modification to suit some of Moscow's objections.

This was made clear by Lord Carrington on Tuesday in a report to the House of Lords on his talks in Moscow with Mr. Gromyko.

"I made it plain that the proposal, which has already received an encouraging degree of support in the international community, remains on the table and that its details are open for discussion," the foreign secretary said.

Lord Carrington said that Mr. Gromyko "did not say that he rejected the proposal and did not exclude further discussion."

British officials believe that the Russians, after reflection, will probably reply to the proposal in written form soon.

The main goal of the proposal is to get the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops out of Afghanistan, where they have been since December, 1979. Lord Carrington said that until "there is complete withdrawal of Soviet troops, there can be no normalization of relations between Europe and the Soviet Union."

Lord Carrington and Mr. Gromyko also discussed the Middle East, the European Security Conference in Madrid and nuclear missile forces in Europe. Officials said no new ground was broken on those issues.

Reagan Defends His Initiatives in Foreign Policy

United Press International

CHICAGO — President Reagan responded Tuesday to complaints his administration has no foreign policy. "He said good foreign policy is the use of good common sense and declared: 'We know where we're going.'"

"Basically, good foreign policy is the use of good common sense in dealing with friends and potential adversaries," Mr. Reagan said. "We know where we're going, and we think it might be counterproductive to make a speech about it."

Mr. Reagan said that his administration had "worked quietly and effectively to set our agenda, and give priority to our problems."

He cited a number of areas in which his administration had acted, including laying "the foundation for a long-range buildup of our armed forces," strengthening ties with U.S. allies, the mission of Philip C. Habib in the Middle East and "reinvigorated" relations with Pakistan.

In the same speech, he warned that Americans would receive no 1981 tax cut if Congress failed to put a bill on his desk by early August. "If all of you join with your neighbors to send the same message to Washington, we'll have that tax cut, and we'll have it this year," he said.

French Firm to Build Generator for Cuba

Paris — CEA has signed a contract with the French firm Alstom-Atlantic for the purchase of a 330-megawatt thermoelectric generator, the daily newspaper Gramma reported Tuesday.

The generating plant, to cost 676.5 million francs (about \$135 million), will be the largest single thermoelectric station installed in Cuba during the 1981-85 five-year plan. The Cuban Communist Party has projected a total rise in electrical production of 1,000 to 1,200 megawatts during the five years.

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Democratic Leaders in House Act to Block Reagan Tax Plan

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives, initially demoralized by the defeat it suffered on the budget, has begun mounting a tactical counterattack against President Reagan over his tax-cut program.

House Democrats are expected to vote Wednesday after the July 4 recess to pass a bill that would force the President to rescind the tax cuts. The Democratic leaders have moved their own public-relations campaign into the field with more political organization than previously and with the hope that the tax battle offers them a more favorable opportunity than the budget fight.

They have begun telephoning editorial writers of 230 large newspapers, have pumped out information on the outlines of the Democratic tax package to all 242 House Democrats, have targeted 20 congressional districts for special public hearings and have made some salient points of Republican opposition to the administration's tax package.

Leaders such as Rep. Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, the Democratic chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, argue that the Reagan forces can no longer count on all the swing Democratic votes that helped carry the president's narrow victory on the budget late last month. But they acknowledge that they have responded belatedly to the administration's vigorous promotion of its economic program and must now gain higher visibility for their own tax package.

"We've been stumbling," Rep. Rostenkowski conceded in a telephone interview, "but we've got to build a case for our tax cuts. I honestly believe the president has lost 18 out of 20 of those guys who went with him in the budget vote. I honestly think the tax thing is going to be a cliffhanger and we'll beat him narrowly on the individual rate cuts."

"But like other Democratic leaders, Rep. Rostenkowski acknowledged that even with redoubled efforts, the Democrats face an uphill struggle against a popular president.

"We feel we were totally ineffective in getting our message across on the budget," said Rep. Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, a deputy House Democratic whip and head of the party's economic task force. "To have a better chance on the budget we've got to get our message out, so we're trying to get newspapers and major TV outlets in the major markets to run the facts on the actual impact of the two tax-cut programs."

Several Democrats say they are outgunned by an administration that has proved its ability to mobilize a political network of support around the country, to generate heavy popular pressures on behalf of the president's economic program in the districts of wavering members of Congress, and then to use Mr. Reagan himself to arouse public opinion and cajole a handful of fence-sitters with amiable personal persuasion or attractive political bargains.

The heart of the Democratic strategy to win popular appeal and thereby woo back the support of Southern Democratic conservatives who have voted with the president on the budget is a reduction in individual income tax rates tilted toward middle-income and low-income taxpayers as well as corporate rate reductions and one-year depreciation write-offs that offer more relief to small business than the president's package.

The Democrats contend that their bill will provide a bigger tax cut to middle-class Americans "while the president's plan is skewed to give the most relief to the very rich," as Rep. Gephardt put it. The Republicans say that their plan most benefits those who pay the most taxes.

"Most of the Southern conservative Democrats are like me — they look at these things from the point of view of small business, small farmers and middle-income taxpayers," said Rep. Kenneth L. Holland, a South Carolina Democrat who voted for the president's budget package but is now promoting the Democratic tax package. "We represent districts where the vast majority of people are low- and middle-income."

By Democratic calculations, for example, a family of four with an annual income of \$30,000 would get a tax cut in 1982 of \$687 under the Democratic bill and \$499 under the Reagan plan, and all those earning under \$70,000 annually would get a larger cut from the Democratic bill than from the Republican bill. The Democratic package also offers reductions in corporate tax rates and a one-year extension for capital expenditures compared to a multiple-year set of depreciation write-offs for business in the Reagan plan.

The Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee will hold a caucus on Wednesday to firm up their strategy, and the full committee will begin its markup of the tax bill on Thursday with the hope of delivering a bill to the floor by the last week of July.

The administration, fearful that the Democrats are deliberately dawdling, is putting pressure on the House Democratic leadership to complete work on the tax legislation by Aug. 1, as it contends was originally promised by legislative leaders of both parties in both houses. The White House fear is that if work on the tax bill is not completed by early August, the tax battle will drag on into the fall, making any tax cut in 1981 impractical because the Internal Revenue Service will not have time to develop the withholding tables for employers.

To speed the pace, the administration wants the Senate to act first, passing the bill already approved by the Finance Committee and backed by the White House. House Republicans then would offer the same bill as a substitute for the Democratic bill. If the Republican version passed, it could then go to the president for signing by Labor Day, Sept. 7.

For all the legislative maneuvering, what is new in the Democratic tactics is the effort to reach beyond Congress to the public. Heretofore, Democratic veterans such as Rep. Rostenkowski, Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the House speaker, and Rep. James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, the majority leader, have concentrated more on legislative politics on which they have built their careers and their past victories, and have shied away from the mass-media politics that Mr. Reagan has exploited so artfully.

Although the Democrats concede that they have no single figure to match the president's skills as a communicator, they are pushing for more television appearances as well as gearing up their own speaking teams to match the expected Republican effort.

Anticipating a major television speech from Mr. Reagan to push for his tax program, Rep. O'Neill, along with Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Senate minority leader, and Charles T. Mannatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, have written to the television networks asking for equal time during prime viewing hours and the chance to designate their own spokesmen. "We also want to get our guys on the morning talk shows and the weekend news shows to make our case," Mr. Mannatt said.

Copying the successful tactics used by the Republicans earlier this year, the Democratic National Committee has targeted six states — Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina — for intensive politicking because the conservative Southern Democrats from those states have provided the bulk of the swing votes in previous legislative battles.

But Democrats concede that especially in the battle for Southern conservatives, they are handicapped because they lack the network of political activists used by the Reagan camp. In many Northern districts, the Democrats can use trade unions to develop public pressures.

The White House and Republican National Committee have been able to call upon local chambers of commerce and civic clubs as well as party officials and conservative groups for help.

The Democrats pitched the business sections of their tax program to win over support from business groups but so far they have been disappointed. "We hear people saying that our bill is better for them but they feel obligated to go with the president," said a senior Democratic aide in Congress.



Isabel Peron was driven away from the federal courthouse in Buenos Aires after she was given her freedom after five years under arrest. One of her attorneys, Italo Luder, was on her right.

Isabel Peron Prepares to Leave for Spain or Panama

BUENOS AIRES — Former Argentine President Isabel Peron, freed after more than five years under arrest, pondered Tuesday whether to go to Spain or to Panama, her lawyers said.

Mrs. Peron, 50, overthrown in a rightist military coup in 1976, was held at a naval base until 1978, then transferred to house arrest, charged with fraud and mishandling public funds.

She was granted a conditional release by a federal court Monday, and spent Tuesday secluded at her home on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, awaiting travel documents.

U.S. Transportation Board Says DC-9 Tail Fault Was Overlooked

WASHINGTON — Inspectors should have spotted a clearly visible crack in an Air Canada DC-9 four months before it caused the plane's tail to blow off in mid-flight, the National Transportation Safety Board says.

The crack in the rear cabin bulkhead started as a gouge "that most likely occurred during assembly" and widened during repeated cabin pressurizations, the board said in a report adopted in January.

The plane, which was routinely inspected on May 5, 1979, lost its tailcone at 25,000 feet on a flight from Boston to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on Sept. 17, 1979. It returned to Boston safely.

"Examination [in September] of the X-ray plates taken during this inspection showed a fatigue crack which was clearly discernible and easily identifiable," the report said. "Company inspection and quality-control procedures allowed this discrepancy to go undetected."

Following the incident, inspections of 119 similar DC-9s of seven U.S. airlines revealed similar cracks in the same place. In addition, Air Canada found and repaired cracks in two other planes.

"Left undetected, and depending on the time and circumstances, these cracks could have resulted in catastrophic accidents, the causes of which would have been extremely difficult to determine," the board said.

Trustees Report Medicare Is Running Out of Money

By Warren Weaver Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Medicare program, which helps older Americans meet their health and hospital expenses, is in even more serious financial condition than Social Security, the trustees of both government funds have reported.

which become payable," the trustees said. "However, the present financing schedule is not adequate for the entire 25-year projection period, and, by about 1983, disbursements exceed income, leading to complete exhaustion of the fund in the early 1990s."

Medicare taxes already imposed by Congress, including two increases not yet in effect, will only be able to keep the hospital insurance system solvent for eight to 10 more years, three Cabinet officers informed Congress on Monday. Even under President Reagan's highly favorable economic projections, the fund will be bankrupt before the year 2000, they said.

The board also recommends that action be taken to curtail the rapid growth in the cost of the hospital insurance program which has occurred during recent years and which is anticipated in the future," the Medicare report concluded.

An impending shortage of funds for the Social Security system over the next five years has attracted considerable attention in the White House and Congress this year, including pledges of action, but the Medicare crisis, while not quite as imminent, appears to be both deeper and potentially longer.

The trustees did not offer specific suggestions, however, as to how Congress could provide more financing for the Medicare program or reduce its cost.

Over the next 25 years, the trustees reported, all Medicare income will fall an average of \$14 billion to \$17 billion a year short of the combined cost of benefits, program administration and a six-month cushion in the trust fund.

If the Social Security or Medicare fund became insolvent, the government would be forced to discontinue paying benefits to those who were eligible. In either case, however, Congress would be expected to move in advance to prevent any such situation as socially and politically unacceptable.

The trustees — Donald T. Reagan, secretary of the Treasury; Raymond J. Donovan, secretary of labor; and Richard S. Schweiker, secretary of health and human services — reinforced past predictions about the Social Security fund, saying it would exhaust its assets late next year.

A major question before the current Congress is whether it should attempt to solve at the same time both the immediate shortage, perhaps \$50 billion from 1982 to 1986, and the long-range shortage, which is not expected until at least 2010.

Since the coup, all political activity has been banned, and the Justice Ministry said that an order prohibiting Mrs. Peron from political activity still stood.

Commissioner John A. Svahn of the Social Security Administration said Monday that the "worst case of all would be to delude ourselves into thinking we can get through the next few years with little or no action to restore the system to fiscal solvency and public confidence."

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and Norway signed a long-term agreement Tuesday on cultural and scientific cooperation. Tass reported.

Generally, the shortage in Medicare funds is expected to result from the steep increase in health care and hospital costs. The steady increase in the number of older people and their longevity also will contribute to the problem.

Congress Deepens Trims In U.S. Housing Subsidies

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress has quietly cut even more from the housing assistance program than was sought by President Reagan and also sharply increased rents for low-income tenants in a substantial overhaul of urban aid.

Subsidized housing tenants — including an estimated 148,000 families in New York City — would be required to pay up to 30 percent of their adjusted income toward rent. They now pay up to 25 percent. Beyond this, the reductions would mean substantial cut-back in the construction and upkeep of public housing as well as in rent assistance to low-income families.

Mr. Reagan sought to fund 175,000 units of subsidized housing, a reduction from the 260,000 proposed by former President Jimmy Carter. The Senate cut the administration's figure to 150,000 while the House reconciliation figure was 158,000. The difference will be worked out in conference this month.

Paul H. Schieber, legislative assistant for the New York office of federal affairs, said estimates indicated that statewide there would be 10,000 fewer units for low-income families, and the state would probably lose about \$30 million in development money for parks. Moreover, there would be \$18 million less under the program that seeks to combine public and private investment in distressed urban areas.

Although other social issues have dwarfed housing in the funding cuts sought by the administration and approved by Congress, the largest single savings will come in the housing area — over \$54 billion over the next four years. Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, a New York Democrat, said the reductions were an affront to New York City, which he called the most important city in the world. The other New York senator, Alfonse M. D'Amato, a Republican, supported the reductions.

The Senate dramatically reversed more than 30 years of expansive public housing that was launched in the bipartisan Housing Act of 1949. Republican senators supporting the cuts noted that government spending for housing assistance had grown from \$2.9 billion in 1977 to \$6.5 billion this year.

These and other contacts led to Mr. Castro's first meeting with Mr. Tarnoff and Mr. Pastor in December, 1978, the sources said.

Carter Aides and Castro Reportedly Met in Secret

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In a bid to normalize diplomatic relations, the Carter administration held a series of secret and sometimes stormy meetings with President Fidel Castro of Cuba, starting in December, 1978, informed sources have reported.

These and other contacts led to Mr. Castro's first meeting with Mr. Tarnoff and Mr. Pastor in December, 1978, the sources said.

The two sides were unable to resolve their differences over Cuba's military involvement in Africa, however, and the talks did not prosper, the sources said Monday night.

A subsequent meeting was held in January, 1980, shortly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Mr. Castro's interest in pursuing the secret channel prompted U.S. officials to speculate that he was embarrassed by the Soviet action and wanted to reconsider his ties with Moscow.

On at least three occasions, Mr. Castro met in Havana with Peter Tarnoff, an aide to then-Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, and Robert Pastor, a Latin America adviser to the National Security Council, according to the sources, who asked not to be identified.

But during that meeting, the sources said, it became obvious that Mr. Castro was unwilling to negotiate his relationship with the Russians or his military involvement in Africa. Later, Cuba endorsed the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

The talks were first disclosed Monday night by CBS News, which said Reagan administration officials had shown no interest in maintaining the secret negotiating channel.

It was during the Carter administration, in September, 1977, that Cuba and the United States agreed to open diplomatic interests sections in each country, a step that appeared to portend an eventual normalization of relations.

U.S.-Cuban differences over human-rights issues were eased substantially, the sources said, and Mr. Castro released more than 3,000 political prisoners, including a number of Americans detained on security violations.

PARIS — Gen. Yang Dezhi, the chief of China's military forces, arrived here Tuesday for a tour of French military bases and to confer with Defense Minister Charles Hernu. Gen. Yang is on a two-week tour of Belgium, France and Britain.

But the normalization process was halted quickly after Cuba's decision in late 1977 to dispatch 12,000 troops to Ethiopia. Nonetheless, the sources said, Cuba expressed interest a few months later in opening the secret negotiating channel.

A leading Castro adviser, José Luis Pedron, had an unannounced meeting with David L. Aaron, the chief deputy to Zbigniew Brzezinski,

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Riots and Responsibilities

Politicians seeking honor as prophets will be quick to emphasize their favorite clearly defined, underlying explanation for the riots in Brixton, Toxteth and Southall. Indeed, some have already done so. For Enoch Powell it is race. For Michael Foot it is jobs.

Powell, successive prime ministers and virtually the whole political class — contributed to the likelihood of social disorder once economic conditions had deteriorated sufficiently. The British leadership never concentrated on finding ways to defuse the bomb.

There is little doubt, of course, that Mr. Foot is right when he says that unemployment is a major factor underlying the riots. With the jobless rate at 11 percent — the percentage is almost double that in the riot areas — and with more than 2.5 million persons out of work, how could it not be?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

America and Apartheid

"Opponents of Apartheid Arrested in South Africa," read the headline. It happened to run the other day, but it could have run at almost any time in the last five years, or earlier, and it is likely to run countless times in years to come.

Partly because of the change of administrations, there is a certain lull in the American debate on apartheid. Recently, however, a comprehensive report appeared that promises to become a rallying point for those who feel that the United States should identify more openly with forces of all races striving for equality.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Summer and Foolishness

American consumption of gasoline is, ominously, beginning to increase again. While the price was going up, consumption steadily fell. That reduced oil imports, strengthened the dollar and in general was good for the economy and the country.

efficient cars does not in itself save gasoline. The great value of the shift to small cars is that it has enabled people to accommodate rapidly rising fuel prices without deep disruption of their daily lives.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Southall is not Toxteth. Nor is it Brixton. There is a great danger in lumping together the incidents under the label "race riots" which have little in common but the obvious presence of blacks and Asians among the violent participants.

hardly to warrant pictures in the newspapers or on television. Like Northern Ireland, this is a problem that is not going to be solved by well-meaning committees of inquiry, or localized initiatives. If it is not attacked at source, it will continue to erupt in an escalating spiral of violence.

From The Guardian (London).

The scenes in Toxteth immediately call to mind images of Belfast and Londonderry — images that are now, alas, so familiar as

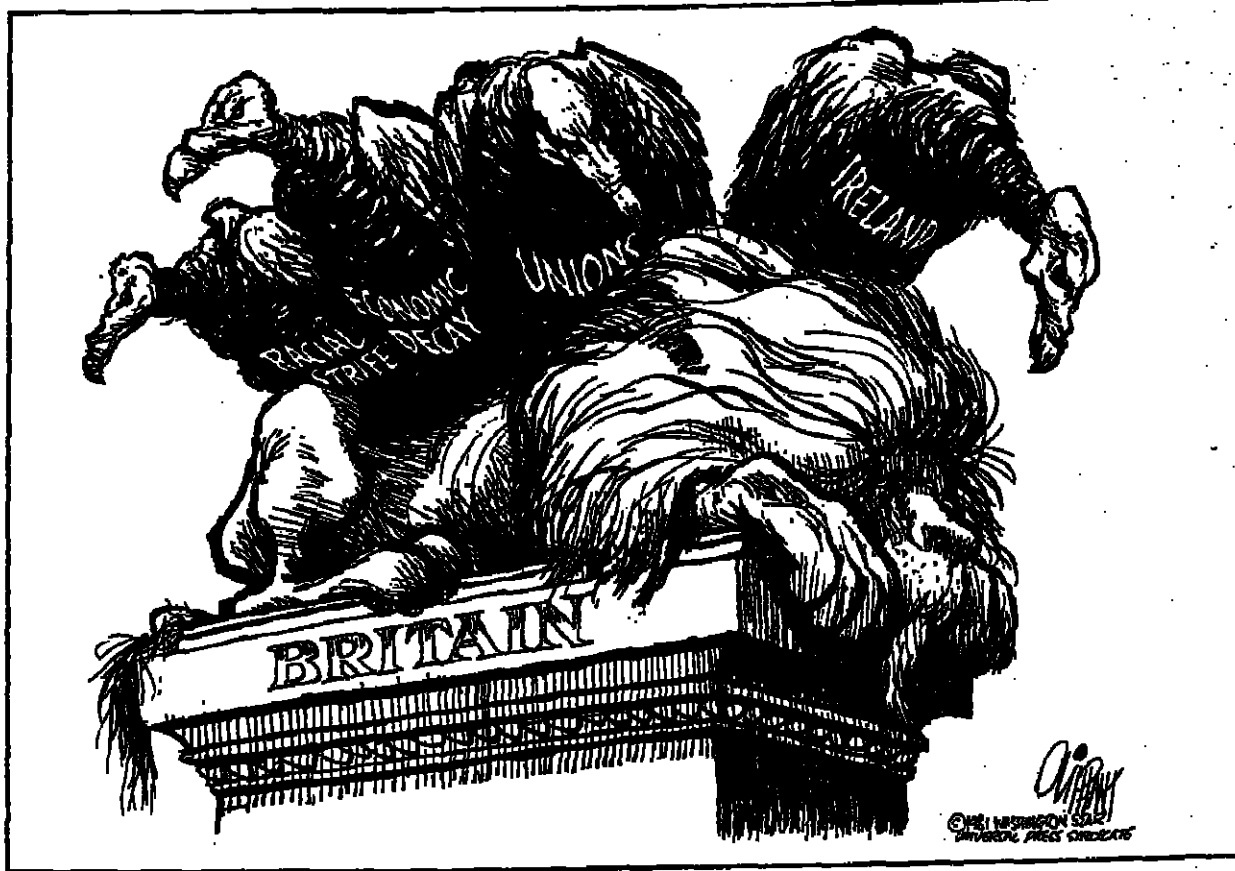
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago July 8, 1906

NEW YORK — In an article for the New York Herald, Lord Northcliffe, the British newspaper magnate, comments on the English view of the revelations concerning American life insurance investments and the Chicago packing house exposures.

Fifty Years Ago July 8, 1931

WASHINGTON — A vigorous campaign for world disarmament is to be the next international move by the United States government, it was learned today. It was stated that the success of President Hoover's proposal for a war-debts holiday had encouraged the government to plan an equally intense movement for reduction of world armaments.



Africa's Qadhafi Show Plays On

By Charles T. Powers

NAIROBI — The score of African heads of state who stayed to the end of the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity had just left the city and endured the last handshake at the airport, perhaps casting a glance back at Nairobi's impressive skyline, when the foreign minister of Libya called a press conference to announce that his country had dominated the meeting.

Full of Confidence While his agents were busily dabbling in the internal doings of a dozen countries, some of them hard-pressed to defend themselves, Qadhafi pulled a royal double cross on Nigeria, the powerhouse among black African countries.

There was some rough talk about Libya in the early stages. A Nigerian diplomat said his country would hold firm to its insistence that all Libyan troops be withdrawn from Chad by the end of this year as a condition for holding the next OAU summit in Tripoli.

The last item of business was the ratification of Tripoli as the next summit site. Only five countries objected — Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Gabon, Sudan and Egypt. Nigeria kept silent.

Thus great store is set by an appearance of solidarity. Debates in the minister-level meetings that precede the summit are invariably closed to the press, as are all but the opening and closing sessions of the summit itself, when themes of unity are struck again and again.

Charles T. Powers is the correspondent in Nairobi of The Los Angeles Times.

It is not lost on some African leaders that this tacit African blessing of Qadhafi may have severe costs in the future. On the eve of the summit, with an unexpected overture to Morocco, Qadhafi seemed to be pushing an image of himself as a peacemaker. But experience has shown that he can move in several directions simultaneously.

It is hard to tell what Africa has lost



On Wanting to Believe in Reagan Despite the Facts

By William Pfaff

NEW YORK — It's an odd affair when a president's political strength soars even while his popularity approval falls. President Ronald Reagan today is unstoppable in Washington. He so thoroughly crushed Democratic opposition to his budget that people question whether the Democrats can fight again in this Congress.

Neurotic Even those in the Congress who doubt that the Reagan administration's economic gambles will work, or who disapprove of the president's cuts in social programs or of his vast lift to defense spending, are going along with him for the time being because they think he has to be given his chance to do what he promised to do. This is one reason opposition to his budget was halfhearted.

moon, his "period of grace," as France's new president, Francois Mitterand, has called it.

One might even think that public opinion in the United States has become a little neurotic, and that the discrepancy between opinion on issues and opinion on the president expresses a rather dangerous unwillingness to face facts. People want to believe in the president's ability to succeed even as the evidence of their senses tells them that he is not going to solve the nation's problems with his policies, that they don't even approve of many of these policies, and that all this may end in a lot of trouble.

as that. They remember what happened when Lyndon Johnson spent a great deal of money without raising the taxes to cover it; the international economy still has not quite recovered from that.

Bear-Poking It also goes against the puritan code, and even in the 1980s a lot of puritans survive in the United States. Americans have been accustomed to think that you have to suffer for good things, and that riches can be had for you if they profess to believe otherwise. Today they do so guiltily, and plenty of Americans have a suspicion that a Calvinist God will deal in His own time with such comfortable teachings as Gilder's.

Iranians Joke At the Storm

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic regime is the exact opposite of the shah's "Great Arzan Society," say bazaar jokers in Tehran. Why? Because under the shah people prayed in private and drank in public, now it's the other way around.

An arsenal of jokes has come into being to cope with an increasingly grim life resulting from a revolution that aroused so many hopes. Iranians, traditionally a fun-loving and irreverent people full of whose literature is in praise of good wine, pretty women and fine horses, are forced to put up with austerity, in which they are supposed to prepare for the hereafter.

Violent changes in social and political life have created a feeling of insecurity. The very fact of being alive has new significance. In answer to "How are you?" one can hear "Still alive."

Dr. Mehdi Kianfar, a Tehran psychologist, says the average Iranian today is "a nervous wreck." "Outside villages and tribal areas, we have a neurotic nation," he says. This is perhaps one reason for a rise in the number of drug addicts, now estimated by authorities to total more than 2 million. Alcoholism is rampant, despite a ban on alcoholic drinks.

Powdered "dehydrated whiskey and vodka" is imported from Japan, where several firms have sprung up to cater for the Islamic market. The product is labeled "soup." And the state-owned breweries at Qazvin have resumed production, largely because the government needs the cash. Their vodka is supposed to be for non-Muslims only, but no one can make sure where the trade stops.

Women are segregated and forced into pariah, the old seclusion. They may not enter a government office without the obligatory head-cover. They are assigned separate places at restaurants and parks, and have lost the right of divorce. The authorities have closed hundreds of girls' schools for lack of enough female teachers; girls cannot be taught by men.

Little Real Work Is Done

Men can now take four "full wives" and as many sighs (temporary wives) as they can afford. Few have chosen to take advantage of the concession. "We cannot even keep ourselves going," most men say. "Even one wife is too much to support."

There is nothing in the OAU charter that says the chairman of the organization is a spokesman for Africa, said Peter Om, the assistant secretary-general. "It is true that the office is becoming viewed as that. But if the chairman takes positions that others disagree with, he will be cut down swiftly."

Every day on the calendar has a religious significance, and people have to attend special ceremonies accordingly. One joke is that the happiest year is a leap year in which an extra day is allowed "just for ourselves."

Keeping Quiet Under Stress The notion of "master race" is replaced by "superior faith." The right to be different is rejected in the name of "uniformity in the eyes of God."

The Islamic revolution was a profoundly popular movement that gave "the little people" a feeling of personal worth and significance. They were no longer extras in a grandiose pageant of history. They felt they were changing history. They truly mattered.

Some still feel this way, but of these most are members of the regime's coercive arms — the Party of Allah and the Revolutionary Guards. Some ordinary people still believe that things will come right in the end. But the average Iranian today is a disillusioned revolutionary who says so.

The average Iranian, feeling that life has become precarious, keeps quiet before strangers. Shiism, the religion of most Iranians, recommends taqieh (distimulation) under duress. In Iran today, most people believe that the storm will pass.

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مركز من النجف

Years After Breach, Moscow's Scent Lingers in Peking

By James P. Sterba
New York Times Service

PEKING — Even though the Russians and the Chinese parted company 21 years ago, the Soviet scent lingers on in China.

In train stations, airports, guesthouses, factories and libraries, as well as in the minds of thousands of Soviet-trained and inspired Chinese, the Russian language and Moscow's designs, methods and ideas continue to dot China's landscape. Some of them still function.

But in the Chinese Communist Party's book-length assessment of its achievements and failures in ruling China since 1949, the influence of the Chinese-Soviet relationship is glossed over in generalities that shed almost no new light on how or why the two Communist giants broke their partnership for fomenting world revolution and became bitter enemies.

Putout Unexplained

There is nothing about the bitter personal feuds between Khrushchev and Mao, about Moscow's rejection of Peking's pleas for help in building nuclear bombs, or about other disagreements that historians said led to their estrangement. As a justification for current leadership policies, the assessment leaves these and other windows closed.

The abrupt cancellation by Moscow of economic-development contracts in China in 1960 and the removal of hundreds of Soviet engineers and technicians are lumped with "natural calamities" and domestic political mistakes as reasons for economic disasters between 1959 and 1961. But there is no explanation for the Soviet pullout.

The assessment, published last week in connection with the party's 60th-anniversary celebrations, said only that China "stood up to the pressure of the Soviet leading clique" during that period and that it repaid all debts owed to Moscow — elsewhere reported as more than \$2 billion for buying arms during the Korean War.

On the great ideological rift between Peking and Moscow over the Soviet Union's post-Stalin "re-

visionism," the document blames Moscow for building inter-party arguments into a confrontation between the two nations. It said: "Soviet leaders started a polemic between China and the Soviet Union, and turned the arguments between the parties on matters of principle into a conflict between the two nations, bringing enormous pressure to bear upon China politically, economically and militarily. So we were forced to wage a just struggle against the big-nation chauvinism of the Soviet Union."

Mao's attacks on Soviet revisionism were among the contribut-

ing circumstances in the Chinese Communist Party's "error" in broadening the battle against domestic revisionism that in turn helped to throw the party into the hands of leftists and bring on the disasters of the Cultural Revolution, the document said.

There is the implication throughout the study that the father-son relationship between Moscow and Peking evolved into Soviet bullying that Peking resented and that contributed heavily to the estrangement.

Foreign diplomats who have analyzed the assessment noted that a

strong attack now against Soviet revisionism would do little to serve the main purpose of the document, which is to justify the policies of the current Chinese party leadership under Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Mao Praised

Mr. Deng was twice purged under Mao and his leftist followers for advocating economic-development policies that they deemed not only revisionist but also pushing China down the "capitalist road." The assessment says those attacks were misguided.

The document praises Mao for making Marxism-Leninism practical for China's revolutionary needs, saying that the Chinese revolution almost dissolved in failure in the 1920s and 1930s because its leaders made Marxism a dogma and defied the Soviet experience and its Comintern resolutions.

The current Peking leadership, which is on something of a major revisionist path itself as defined by Maoists, now refers to the Soviet Union as hegemonist, or expansionist. The leaders do not say that the hegemonism is what Moscow was up to in the 1950s, when hundreds of Soviet advisers were at work on economic-development projects in China.

The Soviet Union now maintains a turtlelike presence in China officially, with an estimated 500 diplomats and dependents in a huge compound on the northeastern outskirts of Peking. In contrast, official Americans and dependents here number fewer than 150. But they are scattered throughout China; the Russians are confined to Peking by Chinese government order.

U.S. Report on Fiterman 'Amuses' French

The Associated Press

PARIS — France's Socialist government is treating in a "calm, relaxed way, even with amusement," reports from Washington quoting U.S. officials as saying the military-related responsibilities of a Communist Cabinet minister might be shifted, according to the Socialist newspaper Le Matin.

Le Matin said government sources had asserted that Transport Minister Charles Fiterman, the second-ranking leader of the

French Communist Party, does not get fitted in on military questions but follows the orders of the government.

These sources said Mr. Fiterman is kept informed of mobilization plans in his capacity as minister of transport but certain aspects of these plans can be changed at the last minute.

Should it become necessary to use civilian aircraft in any mobilization, the sources said, there is a provision for the defense minister

to contact airline companies directly.

The Washington Post had quoted U.S. officials in Washington as saying there were indications that the French were considering ways to change the transport minister's responsibilities to avoid any possible compromise of allied mobilization plans.

These officials were quoted as saying the French government recognized the potential problem of Communist access to transportation readiness information and was acting on its own, rather than under U.S. or allied prodding, in considering what to do.

Western diplomatic sources in Paris said there was no evidence to support the conclusion that such actions were considered by the French government, even in an unofficial way.

At its weekly meeting last Wednesday, the French Cabinet approved the minister of transport's responsibilities, including the organization of defense transportation, without significant change from previous governments.

Mr. Fiterman was one of four Communists named to the Cabinet after the Socialist victories in the presidential and legislative elections. The U.S. administration has expressed concern over the effect of the appointments on U.S.-French relations.

Soviet Warship Fired Warning Shot At TV Plane Near Cyprus, Crew Says

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — A small chartered aircraft trying to film Soviet warships in the eastern Mediterranean was shaken by a warning shot fired at it by one of the ships, the pilot and television crew aboard claimed.

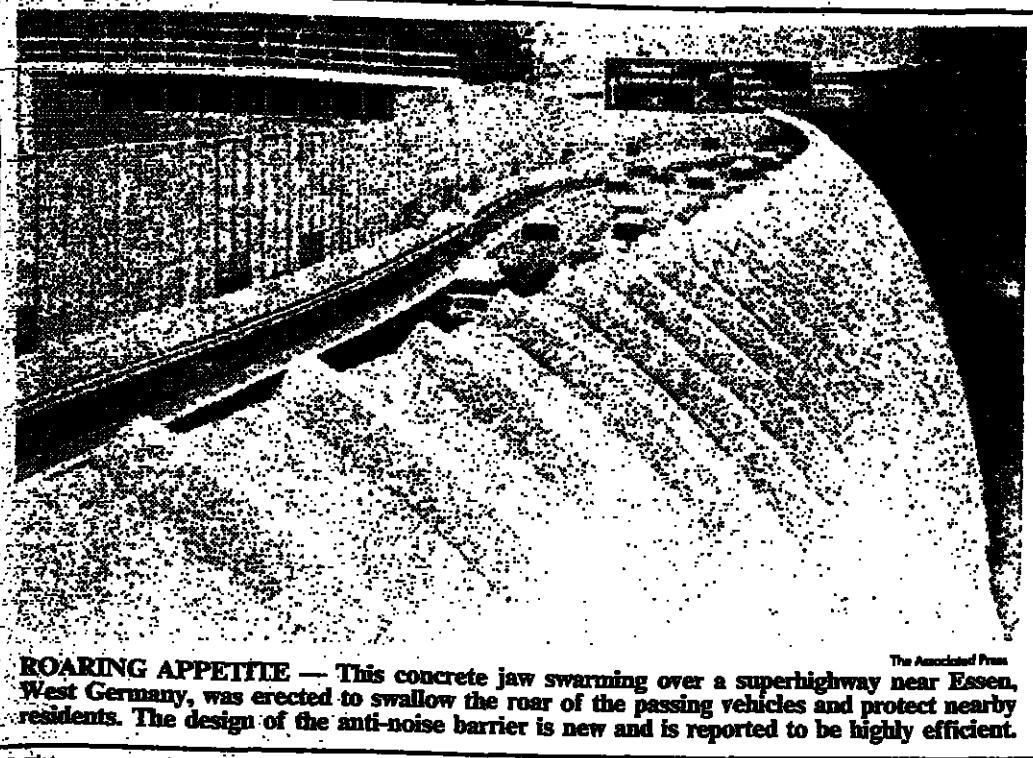
Wolfgang Rosspert, the pilot of the West German-registered twin-engine plane, said the incident occurred Monday about 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of Akrotiri, Cyprus, and about 150 miles west of Beirut.

"We sighted this Soviet warship and started flying parallel to it to film it when we saw a puff of black smoke appear suddenly near us in the sky," he said. "At the same

time, I felt the plane shudder slightly, as if we had hit a bump. I felt we were being shot at."

Paul Vinurellis, a television crew member working for the American network CBS, which chartered the plane, said the incident occurred on the edge of a firing range in international waters that is marked out of bounds to ships and aircraft on navigation maps.

The camera crew said this was the only Soviet ship sighted after a search for Soviet fleet units over the eastern Mediterranean. The crew had been assigned to film Soviet warships that U.S. intelligence sources in Washington said have been preparing to take part in joint Soviet-Syrian naval maneuvers in the area.



ROARING APPETITE — This concrete jaw swarming over a superhighway near Essen, West Germany, was erected to swallow the roar of the passing vehicles and protect nearby residents. The design of the anti-noise barrier is new and is reported to be highly efficient.

Austria Split by Government Approval Of Plan to Sell 57 Tanks to Argentina

By Harry Trimbom
Los Angeles Times Service

VIENNA — Government approval of the sale of 57 light tanks to Argentina has split the ruling Socialist Party and triggered widespread public debate over whether this neutral nation should be involved in the weapons trade.

The government of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky supports such sales on grounds that they will reduce weapons-procurement costs for the Austrian armed forces through the economies of volume manufacturing while providing employment in the country's long-established \$60-million-a-year arms industry.

Critics contend that there are more morally acceptable ways to provide employment, and some even question the need for Austria to maintain armed forces.

They note that Austria lies wedged between the nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and those of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

"What could tiny Austria's small [37,000 men] armed force do if the two superpower alliances decide to go to war?" Josef Cap,

leader of the Socialist Party's youth wing, asked rhetorically. "All we really need is a border police and gendarmes."

'Equally Wrong'

As for the sale of tanks to Argentina, Mr. Cap said: "If it was wrong to sell tanks to Chile, it is equally wrong to sell them to Argentina. Argentina, like Chile, is a dictatorship that suppresses its own people. We hate to see Austrian weapons used for such purposes."

And the Austrian branch of Amnesty International said in a recent letter to the government: "The Austrian government has in the past helped people who are imprisoned and tortured in Argentina. It therefore seems peculiar that repressive measures in Argentina are to be supported by Austrian tanks."

The tanks that are being sold to Argentina, known as tank destroyers, are 17.5-ton tracked vehicles, built by Steyr-Daimler-Puch and equipped with a French-built 105mm gun. They were among 100 of the vehicles that originally were to be sold to Chile last year along with 300 machine guns.

The Kreisky government called off the deal with Chile at the last minute in the face of widespread protests from rank-and-file Socialists, church groups and others opposed to the regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

Second Time

"It would be a fundamental breach of the political and moral traditions of Austria's social democracy and damage the image of Austria in the Third World," the Young Socialists said at the time, a view that is now being repeated concerning the deal with Argentina.

The critics hope to repeat the success they achieved in the cancellation of the Chilean agreement.

Fritz Precht, head of Austria's powerful union of transport workers, vowed recently that the tanks would never reach Argentina. He made the same threat at the time of the Chilean tank deal. Mr. Precht declared that his union would prevent the vehicles, now in a warehouse near Vienna, from being shipped by rail to the Yugoslav coast, where they are to be placed aboard a freighter for the voyage to Argentina.

Mr. Cap said the 40,000-member Socialist Youth movement would provide "moral support" to the effort to block the shipment. There has already been one mass demonstration in Austria against weapons exports in general and

the deal with Argentina in particular.

The government defends the sale to Argentina by saying that there are ample safeguards to prevent misuse of the tanks.

To allay fears that the weapons sold to Argentina might be used against citizens opposed to the government, Austrian officials said they had received assurances from Buenos Aires that the weapons would be employed only for national defense.

They also say that the tank is not suitable for use during an insurrection. Critics of the sale, however, point to a widely circulated news photograph showing one of the vehicles being used by government troops crushing an uprising in Bolivia, which had purchased 34 of the tanks.

Taiwan Dissident Is Found Dead Following Probe

United Press International

TAIPEI — A Taiwanese professor was found dead with 15 bullet wounds and a fractured pelvis shortly after undergoing a six-hour interrogation by security officials. Police said he might have committed suicide.

Gen. Hsu Mei-ling, spokesman for the police garrison command, said at a news conference Monday that Chen Wen-cheng had been invited to talk to security officials Thursday about his activities in the United States against the Taiwanese government.

He said Mr. Chen, 31, an assistant professor at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, was questioned for six hours and released. He then met with a friend around midnight and was found dead at Taiwan University early Friday.

Gen. Hsu said that Mr. Chen "might have committed suicide for his activities in the United States."

Five coroners who conducted Mr. Chen's autopsy Monday said that they were not able to determine the exact cause of death, but they were sure that Mr. Chen died from the effects of a fall from a high place.

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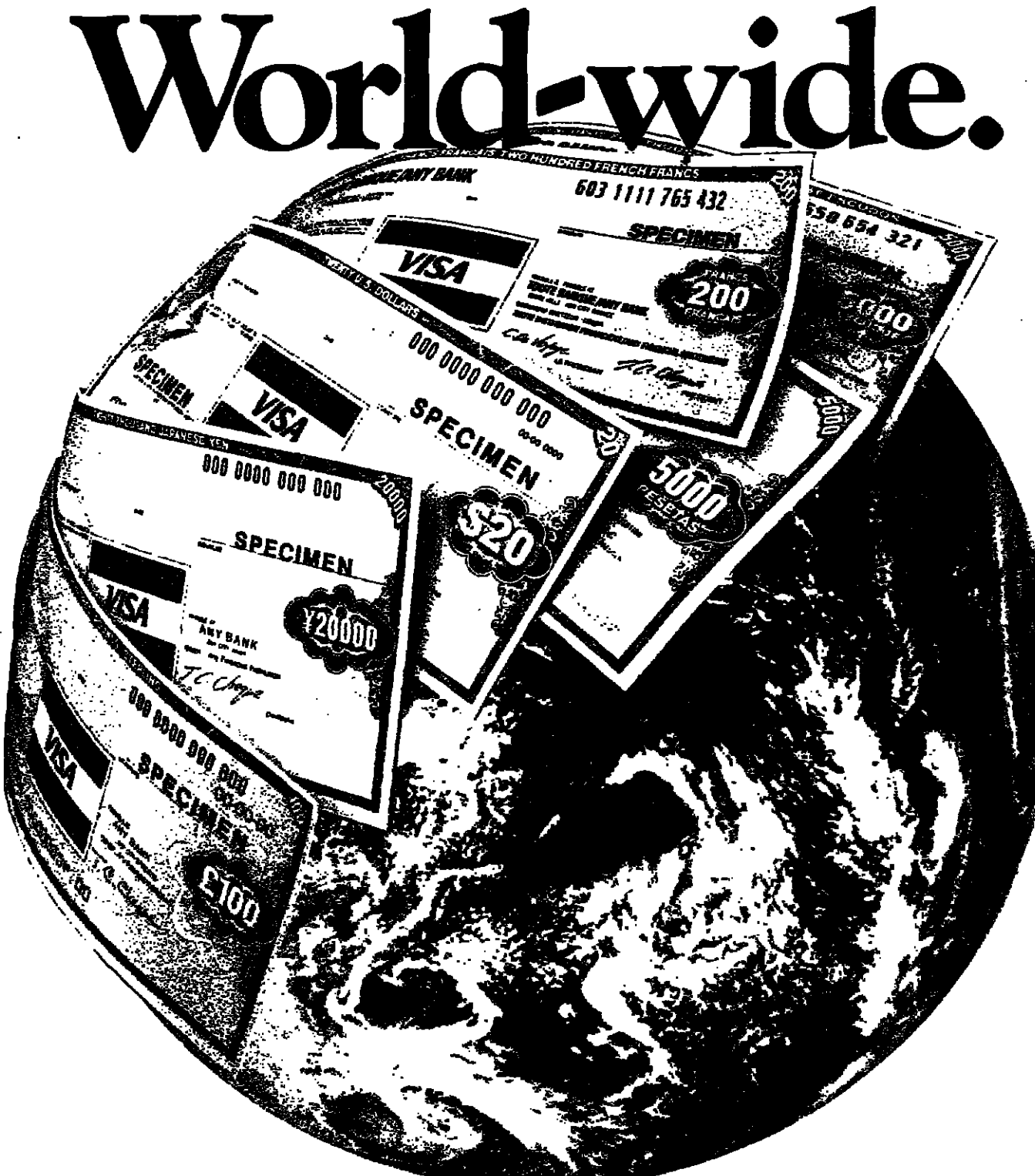
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Films

'Clash of the Titans' Conveys Thrills With Vigor

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS — Beverly Cross, who collaborated on "Lawrence of Arabia" and dug from H.G. Wells' novel "Kipps" a musical-comedy libretto for Tommy Steele, has now concocted a scenario on the heroic exploits of Perseus, "Clash of the Titans." In this particular instance, classic literature has been attractively and smoothly translated to the screen.

Antiquity's golden legends, some of exquisite lyricism, some of hair-raising horror, are set before us in dazzling array to constitute a spectacle of grandeur and rousing detour. Ray Harryhausen's animation of mythological creatures is a prize achievement. Perseus' taming of the winged horse, Pegasus, and his mounting of his charger to soar into the vaulted blue; his combat with the deformed scorpions and his hideous rival, the gigantic Minotaur; his battling with the sea beast leech loose from its ocean-deep prison; and his cunning encounter with the snake-haired Medusa as he avoids her death-dealing glance, watching her reflection in his shield for the opportunity to decapitate her, are striking images that will linger in memory. In them one perceives the neglected potentialities of movie magic.

The merit of this spectacular screen epic does not rest solely in Harryhausen's special effects, astonishing as they are. It has other specialties. The Cross script is no tabloid cartoon strip. It is not vulgarized the famous fables nor is it, on the other hand, too stuffy literary or absurdly bombastic, as, say, John Boorman's "Excalibur." It contains a stimulating theatrical vigor, as able in conveying thrills and shocks as the science-fiction "Star Wars." Furthermore, it has been shrewdly cast.

The Olympus court is thronged with stars. Laurence Olivier is Zeus squabbling over the protection of his earthborn son, Perseus, with the goddesses Hera (Claire Bloom), Thetis (Maggie Smith), Aphrodite (Ursula Andress) and Athena (Susan Fleetwood). Flora Robson, Anna Manahan and Freda Jackson are the cave-dwelling, cannibalistic witches who have but one eye between them, while in the role of Perseus shines a new star, Harry Hamlin of regal presence, commanding voice and athletic prowess. Burgess Meredith as his tutor proves an amiable companion, humorous and sagacious amid the terrifying adventures. ("Clash of the Titans" is at the Ermitage and the Danton in English.)

The Soviet film "Teheran 43" by Alexandre Alov and Vladimir Naoumov concerns a plot to shoot Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill when the Big Three met to confer in Iran as the tide of war turned.

It is designed in flashback fashion and opens in 1980, when secret documents relating to the conspiracy are up for auction in London. The negotiator of the proposed sale is kidnapped on a visit to New York, but escapes. The surviving terrorists engaged decades ago by the Nazis for the triple assassination are in semi-retirement, but their old differences flare up again with the threats of vengeance. From the disputes over the telltale papers, the attempted crime of World War II is reconstructed.

There are intrigues within intrigues, with treachery and danger on every shady alley corner of 1943 Tehran. There are enough chases, rescues and gunfights to stock a dozen gangster movies in this bulging, lengthy cast.

thriller. There is often a lightning swiftness to its action, but its narrative tends to meander, wandering off to modern Paris and London. Its directors might have benefited from a study of Hitchcock's "Topaz," a shocker of like cut, style and purpose, but one better organized.

Natasha Belokhvosikova, Igor Kostolevsky, Armen Dzhigarkhyan and Albert Filozov are among the Russian participants, while Alain Delon as a contemporary French policeman, Curt Jurgens as the auctioneer, Claude Jade and Mike Marshall join them in the far-flung traffic of this espionage melodrama, which suggests that it has its roots in history. (It is to be seen, in French, at the Berlitz, the Quintette and the Montparnasse Pathé.)

"Messaline, Imperatrice et Putain" is an Italian production, adequately criticized by its own title. Of soft-porn manufacture, it was probably inspired by the box-office rewards of the ridiculous "Caligula" and like its inspiration, seeks to shake down the prurient with an exposé of imperial Rome's decadence in terms of an especially sleazy burlesque show.

The wanton empress throws orgies in every other episode, selecting her lovers from among street ruffians and indulging in saphro-gymnastics to boot, while her booby husband, the tongue-tied Claudius, gives a very bad imitation of Ukelele Ike's stuttering routine. The tonic bloodbath is too long delayed and the acting atrocious, even that of the usually reliable Thomas Milian, who goes straight ham in the part of a filthy tavern roisterer. ("Messaline," dubbed into French, is at the Ermitage, the Miramar and the Maxeville, among others.)

Jazz

Kenny Drew and the Lively Scene in Copenhagen

By Michael Zwerin

COPENHAGEN — An American jazz musician could stay in Paris 10 years, be married to a French woman, have French children, be a totally legal resident and still get no lucrative television or studio work. The British are more up front about their protective barrier — they won't even let you in without a work permit if you are carrying instruments.

But in Copenhagen, pianist Kenny Drew was recently asked to write an arrangement for the singer representing Denmark in the Eurovision song contest. They could have easily called a Danish arranger," he said. "There are plenty of good ones. I feel accepted."

Of course, he's been here 17 years, but Drew is not the only accepted one. Thad Jones, Richard Bouco, Ernie Wilkins, Horace Parlan and Shahib Shihab also live in Copenhagen. Jazz may no longer be an American monopoly, but its roots are American and the tree thrives by its roots. Copenhagen has one of the liveliest jazz scenes in Europe. With his publishing company, Sherwood, and record label, Matrix, Drew is right in the center of it.

Since it was formed in 1978, Matrix has released four albums, including the Clark Terry Quartet

and Copenhagen's Ernie Wilkins Almost-Bigband (12½ pieces, with Wilkins playing only half the time), of which Drew is a member. Sherwood publishes tunes by local jazzmen.

Jazz tunes do not exactly enjoy a mass market. Why bother to publish them? "Horace Parlan's 'Arv' is on an album. More money for him, more money for me," Drew's voice is soft, his cadence measured. "I send out catalogs and cassettes to A and R men, record companies, musicians. If Horace had just let it lay like most other musicians, it would just be on one [album], his own."

Hard-Headed Talk "You've got to keep track of record releases. Sometimes the masters are sold without right of claim. When you approach the releasing company, they say, 'But we've been sold this outright. Go see the original company.' They hide behind a maze of corporate entities. It's plain stealing, sophisticated, but it comes down to the same thing. It happens too often; once is enough."

You do not expect such hard-headed talk from someone who plays like a classically trained Bud Powell (with both the assets and liabilities that implies). A year out of New York's Music and Art High School, Drew was hired by Lester Young and accompanied him for two years. He was with Charlie Parker (along with Max Roach, Curley Russell and Red Rodney) for six months, though Bird made no records during that period.

Drew can be heard on 142 records (a Kenny Drew discography has been published in Japan), with Young, Coleman Hawkins, Miles Davis, Sonny Rollins, John Coltrane ("Blue Train") and others. Along with Art Taylor and Niels-Henning Orsted-Pederson, he was a longtime member of the house rhythm section in the Montmartre, one of Europe's best jazz clubs in the 1960s and '70s.

He came to Europe, and stayed, because "I love older civilizations. Europeans have a basis in history and tradition Americans just don't have. The only thing that counts in America is making the buck. They

don't care how you've made it — you might have ripped someone off, killed them — just so you've got the money."

As a child he built model airplanes and, like other kids knew all the names of the pilots in the all-black 99th Pursuit Squadron, which flew P-38 Lightnings in the European theater during World War II. One of them was Capt. Percival J. Heath.

Later, making a record with Percy Heath, The Modern Jazz Quartet's bassist, Drew asked him if he had ever been a flier.

Heath replied: "How did you know that?" "Are you kidding?" said Drew. "You guys were my heroes." Drew got a pilot's license, now expired because he cannot afford

the time or the money to refresh his skills. But his second wife is Danish stewardess for Scandinavian Airlines System, so he can fly home free to see his children and grandchild whenever he likes. He does not miss home, does not feel uprooted:

"Recently I walked into a neighborhood bar. It's a working class bar, I know everybody in there. One guy came up to me and said: 'I saw you on TV last night. Tell me, how does it feel being in a small country like this? When you go on TV, only 2 million people see you. In America it might be 10 times that.' 'I said: 'It feels good.'"

Kenny Drew (with Buddy de Franco and Terry Gibbs): Slukefter, Tivoli Gardens, July 11-16.

Opera

'Don Giovanni' Upstaged

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — The Royal Opera has launched a mid-summer Mozart festival at Covent Garden centered on the composer's da Ponte operas, with a new production of "Don Giovanni" by Peter Wood, better known to audiences in London and elsewhere as a theater director.

But it was not Wood who emerged as the architect of the occasion. It was William Dudley, or rather his sets, and they were, indeed, an architectural accomplishment. One should probably use the singular, as what he has provided is essentially one basic set seen in various configurations.

It is a tremendous affair, a towering, triple-tiered, colonnaded structure, thickly populated by life-size saints, bishops, monks, emperors and whatever, immediately suggesting the Roman Colosseum, and utterly destructive of any suggestion of Spain, Seville, countryside, residences or even a graveyard. Anything less appropriate to "Don Giovanni" can hardly be imagined.

Nor is it just visually inappropriate. It is theatrically and musically inappropriate, tending to dwarf the singers, the action and even the music. The impression left by this premiere was of a "Don Giovanni" being performed by pygmies, insufficiently illuminated and even undervalued.

With a cast headed by Ruggero Raimondi in the title role, with Gundula Janowitz as Donna Anna, Kiri Te Kanawa as Donna Elvira and Stuart Burrows as Don Ottavio, and with Colin Davis as the conductor, such mischief takes some doing.

There were redeeming individual accomplishments, most notably by Burrows, whose singing of "Il mio tesoro" prompted and earned the ovation of the evening. There was Te Kanawa's radiantly voiced "Mi tradi" and an immaculately sustained "Non mi dir" by Janowitz. A wonderfully mocking serenade by Raimondi made up for the prestissimo shambles he had previously made of the "champagne" aria.

Rembrandt Draws A Record £300,000

The Associated Press

LONDON — A Los Angeles art dealer bought Rembrandt's "Study of a Nude Woman as Cleopatra" Tuesday for \$300,000 (about \$573,000), plus commission, a record price for a Rembrandt drawing, a Christie's spokesman said.

The red and white chalk drawing on cream paper measures 9 by 5½ inches (24.8 by 13.7 centimeters). The previous record for a Rembrandt drawing was £190,000.

Also Tuesday, at Sotheby's, a German glass goblet and cover dating from the end of the 17th century fetched £85,000, a record price for a piece of European glass.

Children

Fight Crier With Crier, Study Says

From Agency Dispatches

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Tired of staying up all night with a baby who won't quit crying? Social psychologists Russell D. Clark 3d of Florida State University in Tallahassee and Grace B. Martin of Armstrong State College in Savannah, Ga., think they may have found a sure-fire way to dry up those tears: Just play a tape recording of the baby's own crying.

The psychologists said they stumbled on the solution while conducting research into why people become upset when they are around others who are upset.

"The implications are enormous," Clark said Tuesday. "It's incredible that an infant as young as 20 hours can discriminate his own cry from that of another, especially when most adults don't recognize their own voices on tape. We believe the findings prove babies are more sophisticated and complex than we ever could have imagined."

Clark and Martin were trying to find out if sympathetic distress is a learned or an innate response. The two tested about 80 babies less than 36 hours old.

The researchers recorded different infants at a Savannah hospital last summer, then played the tapes to babies who were calm and those who were already crying. The results supported the theory that sympathetic distress response is innate; the babies cried when they heard another baby cry and infants who were already crying cried even more.

Clark and Martin expected this response — but they were surprised to find that babies who heard their own wails played back on the tape recorders immediately stopped crying, and stayed quiet after the tape was stopped.

"It was obvious they recognized their own voices," Clark said. "How they do it is the \$64 question." He said he consulted other psychologists, pediatricians and experts in hearing, and nobody could explain it.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 7. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Columns include 12 Month High, Low, Div., % Yld., P/E, and various stock symbols and prices.



Drew: "I feel accepted."

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

PARIS LES 2 MEILLEURES SOIREES DE PARIS. NOUVELLE REVUE COCORICO! WATUSSI DANS FRENESIE. LIDO 20h30 Diner dansant champagne et revue 295 F. 22h30 Revue et 0h30 champagne 200 F. MOULIN ROUGE 20h00 Diner dansant champagne et revue 295 F. 22h00 Revue et 0h00 champagne 200 F.

ELYSEE LINCOLN (English subtitles) TRUFFAUT'S THE LAST METRO. CONWAY'S New York Restaurant Bar BRUNCH 73, rue saint-denis - paris les halles - 75001

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

BP in W. German Coal Liquefaction Venture

BONN — Deutscher BP's Gelsenberg subsidiary and West German coal producer Saarbergwerke said Tuesday they plan to build a coal liquefaction plant to produce almost 1 million metric tons of gasoline a year, about 5 percent of West Germany's needs.

GM Cuts Estimate for Auto Market Growth

NEW YORK — General Motors has reduced its projection for growth in total U.S. automobile sales between 1980 and 1985 to 2 percent a year from 3 percent, Vice Chairman Howard H. Kahr told securities analysts Tuesday.

IBM Loses Round in EEC Antitrust Case

BRUSSELS — International Business Machines, the giant U.S. computer maker, failed Tuesday in its attempt to have the European Court of Justice suspend EEC antitrust proceedings against IBM pending the outcome of the company's court action against the EEC commission.

Toyota Cut Vehicle Production by 9%

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Co. has started reducing vehicle production from this month to a daily average of 12,600, down about 9 percent from June and about 8 percent from a year earlier, a spokesman said Tuesday.

Schering Sees Rise in '81 Turnover

WEST BERLIN — Schering expects 1981 group turnover to exceed 3.6 billion Deutsche marks, an increase of nearly 12 percent on last year, Managing Board Member Karl Otto Mittelscheid said Tuesday.

Sumitomo Electric Plans EDR Share Issue

TOKYO — Sumitomo Electric Industries said Tuesday it will offer \$25 million capital stock shares in the form of European Depository Receipts (EDR) on the European capital market with payment Aug. 4.

Saudi Sues Swiss Over Silver Trading

AP-Dow Jones — A Saudi Arabian investor, Mahmoud Fustok, has filed a \$387.5 million lawsuit against Banque Populaire Suisse over alleged losses in silver trading during the run-up in silver prices in 1979.

U.S. Food Inflation Lifts Wholesale Prices 0.6%

WASHINGTON — Wholesale food prices, unchanged for most of the spring, began rising in June, pushing U.S. inflation at the wholesale level ahead at an annual rate of 6.9 percent, the government reported Tuesday.

Strike Hits Ford in Brazil

SAO PAULO — About 12,000 Brazilian autoworkers went on strike Tuesday and halted production at the Sao Bernardo Ford plant.

Company Reports

Table with columns for Japan (Sanryo Electric) and United States (General Mills) showing revenue and profit for 1980 and 1979.

International Bidding

INCORBRASA - INDUSTRIAL E COMERCIAL BRASILEIRA S.A., foreseeing the modernization of its industrial unit located in Comoco (RS) is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the industrialization of soybean.

Blackie's House of Beef

When in Washington, D.C., meet me at Blackie's House of Beef. Address in the Washington Marriott OUR 15th Year.

Information

Viking Resources International N.V. N.A.V. of 30-6-81 \$57.51 (D.Fs.153.44). Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

BSC Loss Is Record

£668 Million

MacGregor Predicts Profitability Soon

LONDON — British Steel Corp. lost a record £668 million last year, the state-run company said Tuesday.

N.Y. Stocks Mixed After Rally Fades

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Tuesday as an earlier rally faded and investors' concern about the interest rate outlook.

EEC Seeks Change in U.S. Currency Policy

BRUSSELS — The EEC is concerned about Washington's "benign neglect" of the dollar and wants a change in U.S. foreign-exchange policies, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

Current Account to Move Into Black, Japan Predicts

TOKYO — Japan's current account in the fiscal year ending next March will produce a surplus of about \$1 billion last year due to a fall in the yen's value, Minister of International Trade and Industry Rokusuke Tanaka said Tuesday.

Orders Off 8% in W. Germany

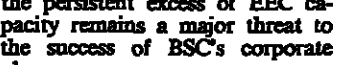
BONN — Incoming orders to West Germany's manufacturing industry fell in May while overall industrial production rose, the government reported Tuesday.

Liquid Gas Price Cut

TOKYO — Algeria has notified Japanese importers that prices of its natural gas liquid, a sort of natural gasoline, have been cut \$3.50 a barrel to \$35.50 retroactive to July 1, industry sources said Tuesday.

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Higher Elf Bid Wins Favor of Texasgulf Board

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK — France's state-controlled oil company, Elf-Aquitaine, agreed after negotiations Monday to sweeten its \$2.5 billion bid for Texasgulf Inc., one of the world's largest sulfur producers, to \$2.8 billion in cash.

Texasgulf's directors immediately gave their support to the revised takeover bid. A spokesman for Elf said his company was "very happy" with the new proposal — \$56 a share for the common stock and \$178.49 for the preferred — and was looking forward to "proceeding with the offer in a friendly and constructive manner."

After the Close

Signs that something important was imminent appeared early Monday when Texasgulf reported, in response to a phone call from the New York Stock Exchange, that its

directors were meeting. The company asked for a halt in stock trading "pending an announcement."

The announcement did not come until after the close of the exchange, so Texasgulf shares remained idle. The common stock, which traded as low as 18 1/4 in the last year, was 47 on Thursday, just before the long holiday weekend began. The stock reopened trading Wednesday with a jump of \$7.50 a share.

Late last month Elf offered to pay \$50 a share for the Texasgulf common and \$159.37 a share for the preferred. But Texasgulf, although several long meetings were held, did not disclose its attitude toward the offer. It seems clear now that the two companies were negotiating on new terms.

Elf-Aquitaine is 67 percent owned by the French government through its oil agency, Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières, or ERAP.

Texasgulf, besides being a major sulfur producer, has interests in cadmium, copper, iron, lead, silver and zinc, along with oil and gas, soda ash, potash, phosphate and iron ore.

Almost 37 percent of Texasgulf's 71.7 million shares are owned by Canada Development Corp., 49-percent-owned by the Canadian government. CDC will not sell its holding to Elf under the terms of the offer, so Elf will actually be purchasing the remaining 63 percent of the common stock plus all of the 1.2 million outstanding preferred shares.

On June 26, in a related development, CDC purchased from Elf 10.6 million shares, or 49 percent, of Aquitaine of Canada. CDC is expected to purchase 5.56 million more shares next month.

These two transactions, at \$61.65 a share, will total nearly \$1 billion in cash. Elf plans

to use at least the \$651 million raised in the first sale to help pay for Texasgulf stock.

In a separate phase of the venture, after the Texasgulf purchase is completed, an agreement between Elf and CDC provides for the Canadian company to swap its holding in Texasgulf for Texasgulf's Canadian operations.

In the negotiations, Salomon Brothers acted as financial adviser to Elf while Morgan Stanley represented Texasgulf. Elf said that, although the French government has long held more than 50 percent of the company's stock, it "enjoys a great deal of autonomy."

Richard D. Mollison, chairman of Texasgulf, said in a statement, "In light of the increased offer, the Texasgulf board decided to facilitate our shareholders' making their investment decisions with respect to the acceptance of the Elf Aquitaine offer and will not oppose the offer."

N.Y. Stocks Mixed After Rally Fades

By Philip Stephens

BRUSSELS — The EEC is concerned about Washington's "benign neglect" of the dollar and wants a change in U.S. foreign-exchange policies, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources made the comments in assessing a report by the EEC's monetary committee that was endorsed Monday by EEC finance ministers.

The ministers decided Monday to avoid a major transatlantic flare-up over Washington's tough monetarist stance at this month's seven-nation economic summit in Ottawa. They agreed that the U.S. fight against inflation must remain its first priority.

But the monetary committee report argued that the United States should change its stance on intervention on foreign exchanges. It

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Current Account to Move Into Black, Japan Predicts

By Philip Stephens

TOKYO — Japan's current account in the fiscal year ending next March will produce a surplus of about \$1 billion last year due to a fall in the yen's value, Minister of International Trade and Industry Rokusuke Tanaka said Tuesday.

He told reporters the government's original estimate of a \$6-billion deficit for the year will have to be altered because of active exports and a slowdown in imports.

Because of the yen's heavy depreciation against the dollar, Japanese exports in the first five months of 1981 were 27.7 percent above the year-ago period, Mr. Tanaka said.

On the other hand, imports in the January-May period were only 7.1 percent above last year's level following a substantial decline in shipments of crude oil, raw sugar and timber, he said.

The yen declined on the foreign exchange market with the dollar surging from 199.60 yen on Jan. 6 to a 14-month high of 229.90 yen Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said Tuesday that Japan will support the yen if depreciation of the currency gains momentum due to high U.S. interest rates.

He told a press conference he did not believe the yen's current level requires immediate action. Mr. Watanabe said he saw the yen's depreciation as a temporary development because the currency fell in sympathy with the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc.

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Orders Off 8% in W. Germany

By Philip Stephens

BONN — Incoming orders to West Germany's manufacturing industry fell in May while overall industrial production rose, the government reported Tuesday.

The index for incoming orders fell 8 percent seasonally adjusted in May after a 6.6-percent rise in April, Economics Ministry figures showed. The index stood at a provisional 104 in May after 113 in April and 106 in March, base year 1976.

At the same time, the Ministry reported that industrial production rose 0.9 percent seasonally adjusted for May after the same rise in April.

The production index, base 1976, was a provisional 109 in April, 108 in March and unchanged from May, 1976.

The annual general meeting of shareholders, which was held in Paris on June 16th, 1981, under the chairmanship of Mr. Frédéric Chandon de Briailles, approved the accounts and consolidated balance sheet for the financial year ended December 31st, 1980.

The meeting set the dividend for the year at F.F. 13 per share, plus prepaid tax amounting to F.F. 6.50 (tax credit), i.e. a total dividend of F.F. 19.50 paid in respect of the capital which has been increased by one third. It should be noted that an interim dividend of F.F. 6 per share was paid on March 16th 1981. The remainder, i.e. F.F. 7, will be paid after July 6th, 1981 on presentation of coupon N° 32.

The annual general meeting also reappointed the directors Messrs. Jean Couten and Jacques Maisonrouge for a further period of 6 years.

The extraordinary general meeting, which was to have been held at the end of the annual general meeting, could not be held as the necessary quorum was not present. It was therefore postponed until a later date.

(The annual report, which is available in both French and English, can be obtained after July 15th from the company's registered office at 30 Avenue Hoche, 75008 Paris.)

Moët-Hennessy

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New Issue 7th July, 1981

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Head office: 50-52, Havenstraat 2000 Antwerp, Belgium Tel. 031-31 71 74, Telex 35390 indish-b

LONDON: 100, Old Park Lane Hamilton Place, Park Lane London W1 - Tel. 01-409 1844

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main AMEX stock price table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes a handwritten note 'Jury' at the top left.

Du Pont Bid for Conoco Puzzles Analysts

By Barnaby J. Feder
NEW YORK — Five years ago, two years after it began considering acquisition of an oil and gas company in the wake of the Arab oil embargo, Du Pont Co. announced the purchase of Conoco Inc., a small Texas company.

Recently, however, the profit potential in Du Pont's specialty lines and its obvious commitment to growth in electronics and biotechnology were reviving the analysts' on-again, off-again respect for the soundness of the company's strategic planning.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, Soybean Meal, International Monetary Market, and New York Futures.

Market Summary

Summary table for NYSE Most Actives, Dow Jones Averages, and Dow Jones Bond Averages.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodity prices for various goods like wheat, sugar, and oil.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market prices for copper, zinc, and other metals.

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ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

International Herald Tribune We get news for you.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Table of Gold Options prices for various contracts.

Valuers Swiss Weld S.A.

1, Quai de Mont-Ban, 1201 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

European Options Exchange

European Options Exchange Tel. 26271 AMSTERDAM Telex 13473

AMEX Index

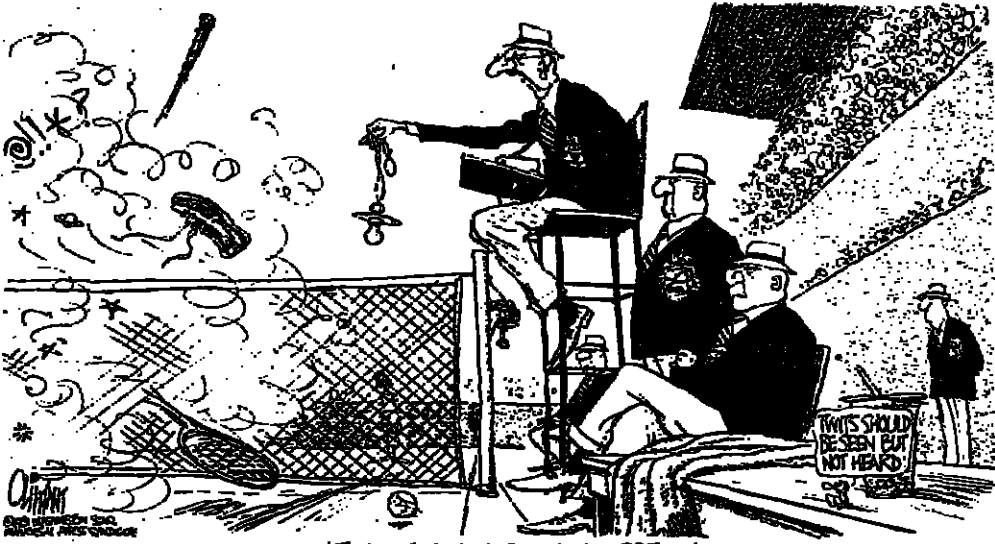
Table of AMEX Index values and changes.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for various currencies and terms.

McEnroe Wears a Thorny Crown

NEW YORK — The troubled story of the Wimbledon tennis tournament will drag on for two months before John McEnroe, the new champion, knows what penalty is finally in store for him.



THERE, THERE, MASTER McENROE...

The International Tennis Council is due to meet during the U.S. Open Championships in September to study reports from the All-England Club on the court behavior of the rebel champion. If the club's recommendations are approved, McEnroe will be fined a total of \$14,500 and will be liable to suspension for up to a year.

McEnroe, 22, made history by beating Bjorn Borg, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, in Saturday's final, ending the Swedish star's five-year reign. But on the way to the final he did things that caused members of the club's highly respectable All-England Club to splutter into their teacups.

Hurdler Moses Clears the Anonymity Barrier

NEW YORK — For a fleeting moment, track and field history appeared in the making. Edwin Moses was losing a 400-meter hurdle race.

"It's getting much better," he said. "I've got a lot of publicity from magazine articles and from being on television's 'Superstars' and the TV show 'Kids Are People, Too.' People see me in public-service announcements for the Boy Scout Explorer Olympics. But it's a shame I have to go to trouble to become known."

After 8 of the 10 hurdles in last month's final of the U.S.A.-Mobil outdoor championships in Sacramento, Andre Phillips led Moses by a meter.

"The real heroes get no recognition," he said. "I'm not a name. I'm just a face. I'm not a name. I'm just a face. I'm not a name. I'm just a face."

Three seconds later, Moses led Phillips by a meter. Moses won by four meters, easing up at the finish. Phillips had become the fourth fastest intermediate hurdler in history, an achievement almost lost in Moses' 63d consecutive victory in a final (and 69th, including preliminaries) since 1975.

"I don't like the sweet life too much, so I can stay in shape. I watch my diet. I might go out to a restaurant or the movies or the beach, but I don't really socialize too much, maybe just a little beer. I'm single and staying single. I stay with people who want to be single."

Moses said he had run a conservative race, that he was never in difficulty, that he knew he would win. But later, he asked a friend: "What did you think of the race?"

"I don't like the sweet life too much, so I can stay in shape. I watch my diet. I might go out to a restaurant or the movies or the beach, but I don't really socialize too much, maybe just a little beer. I'm single and staying single. I stay with people who want to be single."

Moses laughed. When he makes a little joke — on himself or someone else — on when he thinks he is sounding like a braggar, he lets out a short, deep laugh.

"I don't like the sweet life too much, so I can stay in shape. I watch my diet. I might go out to a restaurant or the movies or the beach, but I don't really socialize too much, maybe just a little beer. I'm single and staying single. I stay with people who want to be single."

"Winning is the important thing," he said. "That's why I have a streak. If I win in 52 seconds, it's the same as winning in 47. If the race is close, it's better for the event. If I win by 10 meters, people say, 'Well, what do you expect?' This way, there's a little excitement." He laughed again.

"I don't like the sweet life too much, so I can stay in shape. I watch my diet. I might go out to a restaurant or the movies or the beach, but I don't really socialize too much, maybe just a little beer. I'm single and staying single. I stay with people who want to be single."

When Moses runs, there is history as well as excitement. He was clocked at 47.59 seconds, the sixth fastest time ever. When the race finished, the 49-second barrier had been broken 154 times by 23 runners. Moses had 59 of those sub-49 performances.

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He had also run the 10 fastest times ever, 15 of the top 20 and 30 of the top 50.

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Starting with the 1976 Olympics final, he has broken the world record three times, most recently last July 3, in 47.13, in Milan.

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He has been ranked No. 1 in the world in his event every year since 1976. Track and Field News ranked him the sport's outstanding athlete last year despite his absence from the Olympics because of the U.S. boycott.

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Moses ranks with Jesse Owens, Jim Thorpe and a handful of others as the greatest athletes in the long history of this sport. Yet many people not close to track and field barely know his name.

"I don't like the sweet life too much, so I can stay in shape. I watch my diet. I might go out to a restaurant or the movies or the beach, but I don't really socialize too much, maybe just a little beer. I'm single and staying single. I stay with people who want to be single."

"It doesn't make any difference to me. You don't think about it when you're out on the track. I get the same feeling when the place is packed as when I work out alone. My concentration level blocks everything out."

"I don't like the sweet life too much, so I can stay in shape. I watch my diet. I might go out to a restaurant or the movies or the beach, but I don't really socialize too much, maybe just a little beer. I'm single and staying single. I stay with people who want to be single."

"That's why some athletes are better than others. You develop that concentration in training. You can't be lackadaisical in training and concentrate in a meet. Some people can concentrate in training and not in a meet because of the crowd, the media and other competition. There's a fine line with concentration. Maybe it isn't even a line — just a dot."

"I don't like the sweet life too much, so I can stay in shape. I watch my diet. I might go out to a restaurant or the movies or the beach, but I don't really socialize too much, maybe just a little beer. I'm single and staying single. I stay with people who want to be single."

"In college, if I trained two hours, I was running maybe five to eight minutes of that time. The rest of the time I was stretching or warming up or recuperating, so I

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Edwin Moses

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No recognition for 'real heroes'?

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The Soccer Scene Street Smarts: The Enduring Asset

By Rob Hughes International Herald Tribune

players have sacrificed individualism; that victory is all, and so enjoyment is ruined.

Yet we know there are fewer individuals. We have seen some, like George Best, Andras Totocsik and Giancarlo Antognoni whose lack of application — of dedication — betrays virtual genius.

Finally, the coaches would have us believe that the game is better, that standards of defense are now so sophisticated that the brilliant forward of yesteryear would not flourish today.

That's progress? Unacceptable

Why? Why shouldn't they work and work like grinders of the keyboard or the violin? One plausible answer is environment. Sandor Barcs, a Hungarian parliamentarian who was president of the world-famous Magical Magyars of the '60s, the most gifted European team in living memory, is convinced that the dying of street soccer offers the clue.

We have heard that money has made players overcautious, afraid to make a slip might cost thousands of dollars.

Many of us do not accept that Stanley Matthews would even now be obliterated by blanket defensiveness. It was his timing that opponents could never fathom, just as the timing of a Franz Beckenbauer or a Johan Cruyff outwits programmed rear guards — just as the timing of Ferenc Puskas's left-

feet shot or of Pele's soaring leaps or of Gero Muller's sudden six-yard bursts or of Lev Yashin's saves were masterpieces of their day.

We are told that this money, too much too soon, impairs players' will to work hard and long at self-improvement.

Scheduled to testify Tuesday were Tom Reich and Richard Moss, lawyers who represent the players; owners Ruly Carpenter of Philadelphia, Calvin Griffith of Minnesota and Jerry Reinsdorf of the White Sox and Commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Can we doubt that a boy or a man, who lacks those depths of two-footed control will not have the confidence to attack a defender as Matthews did? Or to blossom excitingly into a star within a team?

We know that, since soccer became a business instead of a game,

Reinsdorf and Eddie Einhorn, the White Sox president, signed one of the telegrams that spurred the PRC decision to call the owners together for the first time during the strike, which has wiped out 324 games.

Love of the game and of being able to respond spontaneously is what Millburn and Barcs had in common. They both now acknowledge that, without soccer, they would not have the confidence to attack a defender as Matthews did? Or to blossom excitingly into a star within a team?

Baseball Owners Set Full Meeting

By Murray Chass New York Times Service

and Chub Feeney of the National said the PRC would 'advise all clubs on the status of collective bargaining negotiations and the current NLRB proceedings.'

harmful can come from the meeting. At least there will be an exchange of views.

NEW YORK — With telegrams from eight clubs, five in the American League and three in the National League, the owners of the 26 major league club owners will gather Thursday for their first meeting since the players' strike began June 12.

The National Labor Relations Board hearing into the players' unfair labor practice charges against the owners began Monday before Melvin J. Weiss, the board's chief administrative law judge. The first day was taken up by opening arguments by the lawyers and by testimony by Marvin Miller, the players' labor leader.

There has been speculation that the board might vote to remove the players' proposals from the bargaining table and even tell the owners it sees no need for any kind of professional compensation for free agents, a position the players had taken earlier in negotiations.

The board of directors of the Player Relations Committee, the owners' labor unit, scheduled the meeting for late Thursday afternoon, making the arrangements several hours after the league presidents received telegrams Monday from the Yankees, the Mets, Houston, San Diego, Baltimore, Texas, Cleveland and Chicago White Sox calling for such a session.

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A statement by Presidents Lee MacPhail of the American League

Reinsdorf and Eddie Einhorn, the White Sox president, signed one of the telegrams that spurred the PRC decision to call the owners together for the first time during the strike, which has wiped out 324 games.

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Hurdler Moses Clears the Anonymity Barrier

NEW YORK — For a fleeting moment, track and field history appeared in the making. Edwin Moses was losing a 400-meter hurdle race.

"It's getting much better," he said. "I've got a lot of publicity from magazine articles and from being on television's 'Superstars' and the TV show 'Kids Are People, Too.' People see me in public-service announcements for the Boy Scout Explorer Olympics. But it's a shame I have to go to trouble to become known."

After 8 of the 10 hurdles in last month's final of the U.S.A.-Mobil outdoor championships in Sacramento, Andre Phillips led Moses by a meter.

"The real heroes get no recognition," he said. "I'm not a name. I'm just a face. I'm not a name. I'm just a face. I'm not a name. I'm just a face."

Three seconds later, Moses led Phillips by a meter. Moses won by four meters, easing up at the finish. Phillips had become the fourth fastest intermediate hurdler in history, an achievement almost lost in Moses' 63d consecutive victory in a final (and 69th, including preliminaries) since 1975.

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Moses said he had run a conservative race, that he was never in difficulty, that he knew he would win. But later, he asked a friend: "What did you think of the race?"

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Moses laughed. When he makes a little joke — on himself or someone else — on when he thinks he is sounding like a braggar, he lets out a short, deep laugh.

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"Winning is the important thing," he said. "That's why I have a streak. If I win in 52 seconds, it's the same as winning in 47. If the race is close, it's better for the event. If I win by 10 meters, people say, 'Well, what do you expect?' This way, there's a little excitement." He laughed again.

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When Moses runs, there is history as well as excitement. He was clocked at 47.59 seconds, the sixth fastest time ever. When the race finished, the 49-second barrier had been broken 154 times by 23 runners. Moses had 59 of those sub-49 performances.

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He had also run the 10 fastest times ever, 15 of the top 20 and 30 of the top 50.

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Starting with the 1976 Olympics final, he has broken the world record three times, most recently last July 3, in 47.13, in Milan.

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He has been ranked No. 1 in the world in his event every year since 1976. Track and Field News ranked him the sport's outstanding athlete last year despite his absence from the Olympics because of the U.S. boycott.

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Moses ranks with Jesse Owens, Jim Thorpe and a handful of others as the greatest athletes in the long history of this sport. Yet many people not close to track and field barely know his name.

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"It doesn't make any difference to me. You don't think about it when you're out on the track. I get the same feeling when the place is packed as when I work out alone. My concentration level blocks everything out."

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"That's why some athletes are better than others. You develop that concentration in training. You can't be lackadaisical in training and concentrate in a meet. Some people can concentrate in training and not in a meet because of the crowd, the media and other competition. There's a fine line with concentration. Maybe it isn't even a line — just a dot."

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"In college, if I trained two hours, I was running maybe five to eight minutes of that time. The rest of the time I was stretching or warming up or recuperating, so I

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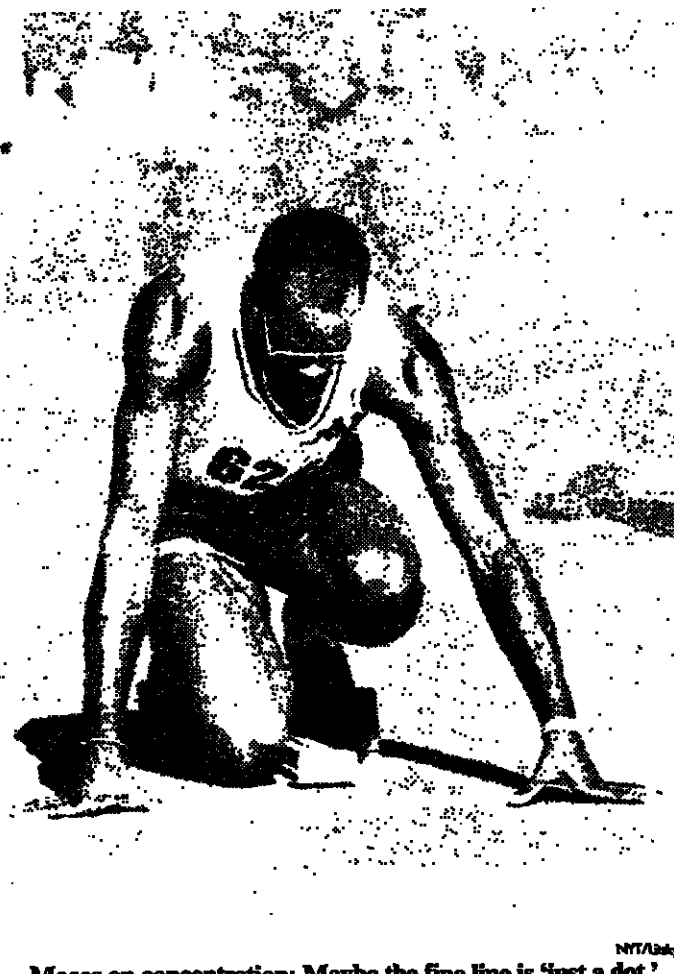
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Moses on concentration: Maybe the fine line is 'just a dot.'

Europe Soccer Draw Zurich Pairings were drawn Tuesday for September's opening rounds of 1981-82's major European soccer tournaments.

Willems' Final Sprint Wins Tour's 12th Leg ROUBAIX, France — Daniel Willems of Belgium won by a nose in a three-man sprint to the finish Tuesday to take the 12th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race.

Cup Winners Cup Preliminary Politecnica Timisoara vs. Lokomotiv Lelista.

Cup Winners Cup Preliminary St. Etienne vs. Dynamo Berlin.

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Observer

Big Honcho Rancho

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The center of the fabulous Reagan ranch is the big house where Nancy and the boss live. That's it over there, sort of hunkered down in the shelter of those big gray buildings with the big old trees all around it.

You've probably seen it on television when the boss comes out the back door to get on his helicopter and does that graceful walk where he looks backward and waves and smiles all the time he's walking forward to get on the helicopter. The foremen work in there, too. The boss has three of them. Ed and Bob and Mike.



Baker

You've probably seen Ed on TV. Ed Meese, that is. A sweet guy. Big blond fellow with a nice little smile, but don't let that smile fool you. Ed's got his eye on everything happens on this ranch.

The old mill up there on the hill. See it there? The place with the antique doors. That didn't used to go with the ranch until the boss took over here. It's got two big rooms they call the Senate and the House, but what with the way the boss has been consolidating things on the ranch since he got here I wouldn't be surprised to see him change the names before long.

Some folks say he ought to call them Studio One and Studio Two. Of course he got the Senate lock, stock and barrel when he took over the big house, but it took him a while to get possession of the House. You hear that believing?

That's just old Tip. The boss has got him just up now, but it took a piece of doing. Old Tip bellowed and snorted and roared all over there like he was going to gore the liver and lights out of the boss if he tried to lay hands on the property.

Since the boss fixed him, though, he ain't nothing but hot air. All the boss had to do was to have a bunch of the hands down to the big house and massage them real good. You know, a little carrot to make them smile and then a whack on the rump to make them see the light of reason.

Speaking of locked up, see that big shed way out on the east forty there? Looks like some blow-thankroll New Dealer bought a Greek temple and had it moved onto the ranch at taxpayer's expense? Well, that didn't used to go with the ranch either.

Supreme Court, they called it in these parts. Still do, though I wouldn't be surprised if we didn't change the name there, too. Call it The Screening Room, maybe. It pretty much belongs to the boss already, but he's going to get full title to it in a few weeks.

Nothing in there but nine old men and the boss has the rights to replace them as they drop off. He's already named a woman to replace the first one.

Now, down there in the low ground — right marshy down there — you got the big corals and the bunkhouses. That's where the boss keeps the gunslingers and the slick talkers. The gunslingers' job is to make war and the slick talkers are supposed to come up with a foreign policy that will make sure the wars don't get too big to handle.

The boss is going to get the slick talkers all up to the big house one of these days and invent a foreign policy to help hold the wars down. Once we get the ranch all consolidated and fenced in, the boss will get around to that. Speaking of fenced in, that barbed wire enclosure over there is where they make the Democrats stand baying and bawling while Dave Stockman soaks the poor.

You must have heard of Dave, the best pool-sinker to come down the line in a month of Sundays. Watching him work drives old Tip absolutely wild. Really makes you feel good to hear old Tip bellowing harmlessly every time Dave dips one for a good soaking.

Yes sir, the boss has finally got this place organized and working. In July this year he's moving it all his. Every inch of it. Studio One, Studio Two, Screening Room, corals, bunkhouses and soaker. There's nothing can stop him from doing whatever he wants to.

In fact, he's got all the tools a boss needs except for one. He's got nobody left to blame it on if everything goes bad.

New York Times Service

Gwen Verdon

By Suzanne Daley

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The coach stands in the first row of the darkened Ambassador Theater as three young dancers on stage practice a number from the show "Dancin'."

She stops them after a few steps. "Do that like you're in the Army," she calls out. They start over. Soon she interrupts them again.

"You're a 9-month-old baby girl who's a flirt," she says. "You're just a little girl showing off your underwear. It's that kind of step."

The coach is Gwen Verdon and as she conjures up images for each step, occasionally adjusting the angle of an arm or the tilt of a hip, the effect is startling. The skinny dancers begin to look like toddlers or, when she wants them to, soldiers.

"You've got to find an image that works for you or you'll just be a dancer, and that's not what it's all about," Verdon says.

At 56 she still has the shapely body that danced so magnificently on Broadway in "Can-Can," "Damn Yankees" and "Red-Head." She has won four Tony awards and many would argue that she was Broadway's greatest dancer. But, though she practices every day, she would no longer consider doing a Broadway musical.

"Oh, I can still dance," she said. "But I can't dance for four minutes of a dance. There's no use working on technique. That boat left the dock a long time ago."

Dancers, she said, die twice: the first time when they realize they are no longer the athletes they were. But with a shrug and a defiant shake of her head she has faced the fact that her legs don't move like they used to and she has turned her attention to new projects.

Since her last Broadway musical, "Chicago," closed in 1977, Verdon has tried her hand at producing, putting together an abbreviated version of "The Nutcracker" at the John Drew Theater on Long Island. She has toured with the national company of "Dancin'" — a show her estranged husband, Bob Fosse, created — recruiting dancers, teaching numbers and keeping the show honed. She has also been an off-and-on consultant to the show in New York.

China Tour, TV Role

This summer she will accompany Ben Stevenson, artistic director of the Houston Ballet, on a teaching and performing tour of six cities in China. In the fall she will appear in an episode of television's "M*A*S*H" as an aging USO entertainer.

Verdon sat at the table in the dining room of her last Broadway musical, "Chicago." The room is sparsely furnished with oak antiques. In one corner is a desk with a sewing machine on it. On the walls are pen and ink drawings that her second child, Nicole Fosse, did several years ago. Verdon and Fosse have been separated for 10 years.

There is no sign that the woman who has lived in the apartment for more than 20 years has spent most of her adult life performing

on Broadway. There are no posters, no pictures of her in costume. The Tonys are out of sight. Nothing suggests that she has rights to the rarest of Broadway titles. She was a "show stopper."

It happened in 1953, when an unknown named Gwyneth Verdon was cast as the second female lead in "Can-Can." But the show's star, Lilo, and her manager-husband kept paring down the role until Verdon had only eight lines of dialogue and two featured dances, and they fixed it so that she would exit before the dances were over, making it impossible for the audience to applaud her.

Her name was an innocuous length for the billing, so, without telling her, the producers simply changed it. She turned up on the program as Gwen. Discouraged and frustrated, she gave her notice and arranged to leave after a four-week run.

On opening night, however, after she had danced her second number and was in her dressing room, a chant came up from the house. "We want Verdon!" they shouted, and they would not stop until she was brought back to the stage, wrapped in a towel, to take a solo bow.

"I guess I really only figured it out in the last five years," she said. "I think the audience, as Americans, were going to root for the underdog. I was the underdog and they were determined not just for me, but because [they] felt cheated that they had never gotten to applaud, you know, that little girl."

"Lilo was so hurt. It must have been awful. I can't imagine what that's like. You see, she was French, and in France at that time, if you were the star, nobody else had a big part. She couldn't understand."

Corrective Shoes

Verdon had rickets when she was growing up in Culver City, Calif. The disease made it necessary for her to wear corrective shoes, but she danced anyway. At 17, she married a dance musician, a Hollywood reporter, and the next year her first child, James, was born. "I thought being married meant doing the laundry," she said. "I mean, what do you know when you're that age?" The marriage didn't last long.

One day a critic she had met asked her to review the opening of a nightclub show starring Jack Cole's dance troupe. After the show, instead of writing the review, she asked Cole if she could audition for him.

She worked for him for six years, dancing in his troupe and helping teach movie stars to dance. When Michael Kidd asked her to audition for "Can-Can," she flew to New York on what she considered a lark and landed the part. Her Broadway career began.

When "Can-Can" closed, Verdon was cast for "Damn Yankees." Although she had met the choreographer, Fosse, it was the first time she had worked with him. That year they started living together and five years later, in 1960, they were married.

Nicole was born in 1963, and in 1966 Ver-



Verdon: Dancers die twice.

don returned to the stage as Charity in "Sweet Charity." Five years later, she and Fosse separated. "I was living like a wife and a mother, which was really what I wanted to be, but I was the wrong kind of wife for him," she said. "I think Bob outgrew me. Bob started writing and he was involved in all kinds of things, and I was so involved with Nicole I didn't really care if I worked."

Her voice was barely audible when she continued. "See, I don't know what he wanted. That's why I'm really stupid. But I know I wanted to be able to admire him and be part of everything and be recognized as someone who had a right to an opinion."

The couple remained friends. "Our first relationship was built on admiration and then friendship. That you never destroy. He's a fabulous father to Nicole. We just don't live together, that's all."

Although Fosse's 1979 movie "All That Jazz" closely parallels events in his life, Verdon said the character of Joe Gideon's embittered former wife isn't at all like her. "I guess the way I truly acted was not theatrical night for the story that Bob was telling."

All in all, she said, she is happy. "I think life's been terrific to me. I think I'm aware of it because it's been absolutely awful at times. There have been times when I thought — I hope I don't live one more moment. You get through it and it's like all colors come to life and all things that got you through it become I have to use the word precious, but they become so meaningful."

PEOPLE: Bee Gees Rock Group Moving Back to U.K.

The Bee Gees, one of England's most popular pop groups, are going home. Barry Gibb, one of the three brothers who form the group, says the Bee Gees, now based in Miami, plan to return to England because of relaxed tax laws under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government. "I have been house-hunting and my brothers have already bought homes over here," Gibb said in London. "The tax laws now allow us to pay less than 50 percent as long as we spend 30 consecutive days out of Britain in a year and make our records overseas." Before the government relaxed taxes, high earners paid as much as 83 percent in taxes. Gibb and his brothers, Robin and Maurice, are British but were raised in Australia. They settled in Britain in 1966 and later moved to the United States.

On Jan. 26, 1977, George Meegan started walking north from Ushuaia, Argentina, at the tip of South America. His goal was the northernmost tip of the Americas, in Alaska. The 28-year-old Englishman has reached New York, where he explained why he was making the journey.

British adventurer who calls "often bizarre, often unnecessary journeys." He looked in his atlas to see what hadn't been done before, he added, and the idea of walking the length of the Americas fairly leaped from the map. He has used up much of his savings, but he said he has been given food, shelter and money by people along the way. "People who find out what I'm doing," Meegan said. "They become interested and excited. It's as if I'm living out other people's dreams." He said there had been many offers of rides but he had no trouble turning them down. "To cheat in any way," he said, "would destroy the whole purpose of the journey."

Nancy Reagan celebrated her birthday Monday. She was 58. "She says she is," White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters, with a smiling emphasis on "says." However, records at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., Mrs. Reagan's alma mater, give her birthday as July 6, 1921, according to college records. That would make Mrs. Reagan 60. NBC News reported that it had located a copy of Mrs. Reagan's birth certificate at a library in New York, showing that she was born in 1921. Mrs. Reagan, however, says she was born in 1923. "It's definitely 1923," said her spokeswoman, Sheila Tate. That would have made her 58 when she was in the White House. Mrs. Reagan's move to the White House in 1981 was probably not to be performed in the Jeffrey II Company's one-week appearance at the Jacoby Pillow Dance Festival in Becket, Mass. The 23-year-old dancer, son of President Reagan, has a muscle spasm caused by a sprained back, said Dr. John C. Bosillon, an orthopedic surgeon. The dance group, a training company for New York's Joffrey Ballet, arrived Sunday for a weeklong performance at the United States' oldest dance festival. Reagan has been with the company for about 1 1/2 years. He made his performance debut with the company in New York last October.

A spokesman for Menachem Begin has confirmed that Israel's prime minister called the Rev. Jerry Falwell last month to explain the Israeli bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor. Falwell, a conservative U.S. television evangelist and leader of the group called Moral Majority, revealed in Cincinnati that he was the "Christian leader" whom Begin called shortly after the June 7 raid. Without naming names, Begin told a rally on June 10 that he had spoken to the evangelist about 30 million Christians in America. Begin spokesman Uri Porat confirmed that, but would give no details of the conversation. Falwell quoted Begin as having told him that the raid was staged "to save our little children from annihilation. Dr. Jerry, I wish you'd communicate that to the American people, not to the Christian public. We're not warmongers."

The 356-acre scrub oak tract that Jacqueline "Oasis" bought on Martha's Vineyard in 1978 for \$1 million is finally ready for occupancy. The retreat — designed to Jack's specifications — includes a 3,100-square-foot (940-meter) main house with a glass facade and floor-to-ceiling windows made with wooden pegs instead of nails, according to People magazine. About 2,000 pounds of Southeast Asian teak were imported for the main deck. The kitchen features a 16-burner stove.

Nancy Reagan celebrated her birthday Monday. She was 58. "She says she is," White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters, with a smiling emphasis on "says." However, records at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., Mrs. Reagan's alma mater, give her birthday as July 6, 1921, according to college records. That would make Mrs. Reagan 60. NBC News reported that it had located a copy of Mrs. Reagan's birth certificate at a library in New York, showing that she was born in 1921. Mrs. Reagan, however, says she was born in 1923. "It's definitely 1923," said her spokeswoman, Sheila Tate. That would have made her 58 when she was in the White House. Mrs. Reagan's move to the White House in 1981 was probably not to be performed in the Jeffrey II Company's one-week appearance at the Jacoby Pillow Dance Festival in Becket, Mass. The 23-year-old dancer, son of President Reagan, has a muscle spasm caused by a sprained back, said Dr. John C. Bosillon, an orthopedic surgeon. The dance group, a training company for New York's Joffrey Ballet, arrived Sunday for a weeklong performance at the United States' oldest dance festival. Reagan has been with the company for about 1 1/2 years. He made his performance debut with the company in New York last October.

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